The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,949.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander T. Paterson, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	25	„ Madras	5
„ Narrakel	27	„ Coconada	8
„ Aleppee	28	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Colombo	30	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Galle	31	„ False Point	11
	June		
„ Negapatam	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 516 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	34	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	8-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 100 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to [illegible] British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received [illegible] by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and [illegible] their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

[illegible] for freight and passage apply to [illegible] Lloyd's Steam Navigation [illegible]

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, [illegible] May 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under con[illegible] Steam Ferry [illegible] Harbour daily, [illegible] Bunders:—

Class.	Rowas.	Dhurumtur.	[illegible]	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 225.
} Exclusive of Wines.

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA (2,440 tons, and 630 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class	Rs. 600	Second Class	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„	„ 650	„	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 20th instant.)

THE fine new Steam-ship SHIRAZ, 866 registered tons, Capt. Templeton, R.N.R., has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

THE s.s. LORNE will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 20th instant. This is a first-class Clyde-built Steamer, fitted with capital accommodation for Cabin-passengers.

The rates for passage are as follows:—

£45 to Liverpool
£30 to Suez
} Exclusive of Wines.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents Steam Ship Lorne.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to Captain Stuart on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of May.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship EUTERPE, 1,197 registered tons, Captain Cosens, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CHILDERS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand; failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Efford will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Captain Efford.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales	Grey Shirtings,	7½ lbs.
9 ditto	ditto	9 lbs.
10 ditto	Grey Domestic,	26 lbs.
10 Cases	Pink Prints.	
10 ditto	Royal Blues.	
10 ditto	German Prints.	
1 Case	Cotton and Silk Brocade.	
1 ditto	fine Furniture Prints.	

On account of Alleebhoy Abdoolsujum—

T (in two triangles 1736)—10 Bales Printing Paper.

Hummum Street, 17th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano (one of the best Instrument that ever imported in this Country) handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Marine Lines.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. —— Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Parcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the late Captain J. E. Pryce, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar do.
Dutch do.
Stilton do.

OILMANSTORES from CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.

BURGUNDIES,

by J. POIDEVIN PERE of BEAUNE.

Sole Importer in Bombay,

J. NEUBERG.

PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GERMAN WINES,

by H. and G. HIRSCH of MAYENCE-ON-THE-RHINE.

Sole Agent in Bombay,

J. NEUBERG.

PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CLARET, CLARET,

by Th. BICHE-LATOUR of BORDEAUX.

Sole Importer in Bombay,

J. NEUBERG.

PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CHAMPAGNE CYDER,	per doz.	qts.	Rs. 18
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	„	qts.	„ 28
Ditto Ditto Ditto	„	pts.	„ 15
LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE	„	qts.	„ 15
Ditto Ditto		pts.	„ 9
HOLLAND'S GIN	„	qts.	„ 15
AYA PANA LIQUOR in Glass-stoppered Bottles		qts.	„ 30
Ditto Ditto Ditto	„	pts.	„ 18
COGNAC VIEUX	„	qts.	„ 24
COGNAC	„	„	„ 20
PORT WINE	„	„	„ 20
SHERRY, fine dry	„	„	„ 27
Ditto prime quality	„	„	„ 20
Ditto Golden, Green Seal	„	„	„ 25

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY

WILL HAVE THE HONOUR OF AGAIN APPEARING

THIS EVENING, 17TH MAY 1871,

WHEN THE PLEASING COMEDY OF

HUJUMBAD AND THUGGUNNAZ,

Expressly written for this Company by

Mr. EDULJEE JAMSETJEE KHORI,

Author of several Dramatic Pieces,

Will be produced.

THE HINDU COMMODORE NUTT.

The Managers of this Company have brought down from the Deccan a Hindoo, aged 40 years, who in size equals the celebrated Commodore Nutt. This Lilliputian will narrate his Birth and Parentage, which is of an extraordinary character, his father being the tallest and strongest in that part of the country.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

KATTIAWAR EXTENSION.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24th, it is expected that the AMBLI ROAD and SANUND STATIONS will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 15th May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL MONDAY MORNING TRAIN, advertised to leave Narel at 8-25 A.M., will be run on TUESDAY next, the 23rd, as well as on MONDAY, 22nd instant.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of PREMAVOW, Widow of PITAMBER VALOO, deceased.

MORARJEE TOOLSIDASS .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by MORARJEE TOOLSIDAS, the above-named Applicant, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said PREMAVOW, deceased, may be granted to him. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of May 1871.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY, Applicant's Proctors.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. a.
Tyndall's Fragments of Science	8 12
Armour's Iron and Heat	2 5
Bollwyn's Astronomy simplified	6 12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets	1 0
Cary's Vision of Dante	1 0
Day's Life of Louis Napoleon	1 0
Practitioner. Vol. 5	6 12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructions	2 8
Routledge's New Indestructibles; each	1 4
Beeton's Household Management	4 12
Gulliver's Travels. Illustrated Edn.	4 12
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	11 0

Bombay, 16th May 1871.

GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST IMPORTED OVERLAND.

These have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A packet of thirty varieties, with a sheet of hints by an Anglo-Indian horticulturist, Cash, Rs. 4-8, Credit, Rs. 5.

Also, in separate packets, Seeds of a few splendid indiginæ of the Tropics, comprising some beautiful Creepers, viz.:—

Bignonia Graniflora.
Cassia Auriculata.
Clitoria (Mixed).
Dolichos Atro-Sanguineus.
Godetia Roses Alba.
Hibiscus Liliflorus.
Hibiscus Tricolor.
Ipomœa Bona Nox.
Ipomœa Learii.
Ipomœa Limbata.
Jasminum Azoricum.
Lobelia Cardinalis.
Maurvandya (Mixed).
Mirabilis Jalaba.
Passiflora Ceruloa.
Phlox (Mixed).
Salvia Coccinea.
Salvia Patens.
Salvia Splendens.
Thunbergia Alata.
Thunbergia Alba.
Veronica Syriaca.

Each, Cash, As. 8, Credit, As. 10.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FIRST ASSORTMENT, PRINCIPALLY SALAD.

Bean, Windsor;
Beet-root;
Celery;
Cress;
Cucumber;
Endive;
Lettuce;
Mustard;
Onion;
Radish, long;
Radish, Turnip;
Peas.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke, Purple Globe;
Artichoke, White Globe;
Bean, French;
Brocoli;
Cabbage;
Carrot, large;
Carrot, small;
Cauliflower;
CustardVeg, Marrow;
Knol Khol, Green;
Knol Khol, White;
Parsley, Curled;
Peas;
Spinach;
Tomata;
Turnip.

Price of each assortment (sold complete only), Cash, Rs. 4 as. 8, Credit, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very servicable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE

MARMALADE, IN TINS,

PREPARED BY

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN.

J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers. Marmalade Season, 1871, May now be had from all those Provisioners who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations.

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10s. per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Corporation, for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870, will be PAID, at this Office, to the Shareholders in India on and after the 18th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 15th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of GRAZING CATTLE on, and CUTTING GRASS from, several Plots of Government Ground in the Island of Bombay during the ensuing Monsoon, the PRIVILEGE of GATHERING FRUITS from different Trees on Government Ground at Parel, and the RIGHT of FISHING in the Government Quarry Holes, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1871, at 3 P.M.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th May 1871.

NOTICE.—EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—INDIVIDUALS or FIRMS desiring to tender for the CONSTRUCTION of any NEW WATER WORKS that may be sanctioned, are invited to apply for information regarding the several Surveys to the Municipal Executive Engineer on or before the 25th May. It is of importance that intending Tenderers should visit the localities before the heavy Rains set in.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited up to 12 Noon of the 18th instant for the PURCHASE of about 6¼ Tons of COTTON SEED, suitable for Cattle Feeding.

2. Parties tendering must specify the price per ton.

3. All Tenders should be sealed and addressed to G. F. FORBES, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, the words "Tender for Cotton Seed" being properly endorsed on the envelope.

4. The Seed to be paid for and removed at once.

J. H. MERRITT, For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

The following are the terms upon which the Bank undertakes Agency business:—

1. On deposit of Government Paper, Certificates of Shares, &c., with the Bank for safe custody, a Fee of One Rupee will be charged for each Note, Certificate, or Document lodged; in no case, however, is the Fee to exceed ... Rs. 20
2. On amount realized as Interest or Dividend ... ¼ per cent.
3. On amount paid or received in purchase or sale of Securities ... „
4. On amount of Securities transferred ... „
5. On amount realised as Annuity or Pension ... „
6. On amount of Securities withdrawn ... „
7. Interest, Dividends, Proceeds of Sale, or Monies will be remitted by Bills payable in England or elsewhere, agreeably to instructions received from constituents, at a charge of ... ½ „
8. On collection of Inland Bills, payable otherwise than on demand ... ¼ „
9. On negotiation of Bills for approved constituents ... ¼ „
10. On deposit of Sealed Boxes, Parcels, &c., a Fee of Rs. 10 will be charged, and a similar fee at time of withdrawal.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, 13th April 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 33.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen F.O.B. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICES.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making

CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
Uniforms made according to Regulation.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *18, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 27 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SUPPLIES

FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from residents in out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT

REACH THEM BY THE

SUEZ CANAL

and

OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH MOIR, &c.,

And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

COMPREHENDING	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz., from	18 8 to	28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers)	36 0 to	44 0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11 0 to	36 0
GREEK WINES	20 8 to	48 0
HOCKS Sparkling and Still	21 0 to	44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19 0 to	27 0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	21 8 to	38 0
SHERRIES (White's Unequalled Wines)	22 8 to	48 0
BRANDIES (of best brand only)	18 0 to	40 0
GINS London Old Tom and Hollands	16 0 to	22 0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	18 0 to	24 0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.I.) Irish	18 0 to	21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacao, Maraschino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from, per bottle	1 4 to	5 0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE,

imported through

THE SUEZ CANAL;

bottled by

STONE & Co., & CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz.	per doz. Rs.	3 12	Rs. 4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked	ditto	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	ditto	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz.	ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz.	ditto	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

STOUTS;

BY

GUINNESS, BARCLAY, AND WHITE & Co.

		Cash.	Credits
PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz.	per doz. Rs.	3 14	Rs. 4 2
Do examined and repacked	ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen	ditto	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
H. WHITE & Co.'s celebrated brand at Do in original Casks—	ditto	5 8	6 0
QUARTS, examined and repacked,	ditto	5 12	6 0

THE COMPANY'S IMPORTS OF

CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,

and other articles of daily domestic use, have been largely extended, and now afford an extensive choice of thoroughly sound wearing goods, at rates with which private import cannot (as formerly) maintain comparison.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application

NOTICES.

PIANOS FOR MATHERAN.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD and COLLARD, for HIRE, for the HILLS, at Rs. 20, 25, and 30 per month.

SOUNDY & CO.

USEFUL TO

SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS

IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS, TIFFIN CASES, AND PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites:—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Baskets secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 6 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 15 in.....Rs. 10

Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in. .....Rs. 5

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in in diameter and 1¾ in. in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	Rs. 30 0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case.	20 0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50 0
Ditto ditto 4 in	35 0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in.	1 0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges	1 8
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tubes	2 4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3 0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3 0
Ditto ditto ditto (Mercury)	4 0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3 0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order

SOUNDY AND CO.,

2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS.

OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts ....Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name .... „ 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT, DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY & Co.,

2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	18

All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.

	Rs.	Rs.
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, application.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET declining for Spinning and Press shares. Land shares firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	627½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,880
80,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	100
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218.8.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	197.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,710
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,650
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
100	5,500	all	..	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	995
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	305
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,900
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,220
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,800
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,410

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,160
290	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,160
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	490
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,525
200	500	all	68 do.	Do. New	625
590	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,400
350	1,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
160	5,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
209	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,300
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	515
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500			Carwar Company	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
—	2,500	$1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
$1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps	Treacher & Co.	420
8,000	250	all	5 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	100

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Jervis, Captain, 8th Foot, to join, from England.

Rogers, Lieutenant, 62nd Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

Fraser, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Wyllie, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Augur.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	„
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	„
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Arabia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, April 25.

The ship Western Belle, Smith, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dacca, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Cavour, to Liverpool.
Ship Euterpe, to London and Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childers, 18 packages hardware &c., A B Kaka and Sons.

Neera (s), 1,000 cases kerosine oil, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 3,631 bundles hoop iron, S Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Canning, 3 cases varnish, 25 casks yellow ochre (burnt), and 25 drums linseed oil, A Hassoon; 8 cases candles, 200 cases vinegar, 25 cases table salt, and 15 cases oilmanstores, S Meerally; 25 casks stout, Bull & Co; 9 cases soap and 18 cases confectionery, H A & Sons; 90 casks white lead and 50 drums linseed oil, H F Soares; 30 drums linseed oil and 1 case varnish, A H Ebramjee; 10 cases oilmanstores and 3 cases cheese, P Heerjeebhoy & Sons; 75 barrels iron nails, N Chandabhoy; 11 packages paper, C Khetsy.

Prince Oscar, 8 cases hardware, M Dhurumseybhoy; 7 cases Portland cement, H Cassumjee; 8 casks hardware and 465 kegs iron nails, N Chandabhoy.

British Consul, 98 cases brandy, S Merwanjee & Co; 50 drums linseed oil, T Abdoolally & Co; 17 cases glassware, F M Barmul; 406 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 55 cases brandy, M P Writer; 6 packages wall paper, D Sullamanjee; 50 cases matches, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 1,199 bundles Swedish iron, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 56 packages hardware, T Habutbhoy, 142 cases sherry, 30 cases whiskey, 20 cases gin, 8 cases rum, 24 cases claret, and 20 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 60 casks beer, Payne & Co; 75 cases pale ale, B Rustomjee.

Tagus (s), 10 cases moselle, Payne & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 8 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Girvan, 6 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Virago (s), 78 cases sherry and 33 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 2 cases tobacco, P Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Robert Kerr, 76 bales cotton, C Madhowdass.

Baron Macaulay, 200 bales cotton, L Luckumsee & Co.

Euxine, 200 bales cotton, C Premjee; 21 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 50 bales cotton, C Vussonjee.

Hannah Law, 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 166 bales cotton, C Hurry.

Macedon, 25 bales cotton, H Cullanjee; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Seaforth, 92 bales cotton, M Candass; 65 bales cotton, H Goculdass.

Persia, 500 bundles galls, A Habbibhoy; 164 bales cotton, D G Hoosoon.

Sydney Decres, 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 150 bales cotton, N Manockjee; 500 bales cotton W Nicol & Co.

T E Lemon, 50 bales cotton, M Mooljee; 42 bales cotton, R Assurdas; 42 bales cotton, P Ebejee.

Compta, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

British Consul, 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 23 bales cotton, C Madhowjee; 41 bales cotton, R Assurdass.

Virago (s), 84 bales cotton, P Manuckjee; 38 bales wool, P Tarsey; 177 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co; 35 bales wool, N Vittal; 62 cases coffee, S Mooljee; 60 bales wool, P Purbhoodass; 50 bales wool, N Runchordass; 500 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co.

Shiraz (s), 190 bales wool, T Culleanjee; 20 cases dry ginger, S Mooljee; 7 bales cotton, Mofussil Press & Co.

Neera (s), 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg; 51 bales wool, B Moorarjee; 252 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

William Fairburn, 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

Morning Light, 90 bales cotton, M Gopalldass; 40 bales cotton, J Sewjee.

Evelyn, 123 bales cotton, N Manuckjee.

Lawrence (s), 50 bales wool L Enderjee.

Louisa Fletcher, 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

St. Fillans, 225 bales cotton, B Bhagojee; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Kirkwood, 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Ashgrove, 91 bales cotton, M Vizbooken; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 400 bundles myrabolams, and 300 bundles nux vomica, D Amurey.

Oriflamme, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Cavour, 47 bales cotton, T Ramchunder; 850 bales cotton, M Thackersey & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Barham, 17 cases fishmaws, G Somjee; 20 cases fishmaws, R Alladinbhoy.

Simla (s), 10 cases cardamoms, V Hunsrage.

Euterpe, 1,950 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Simla (s), 250 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

France, 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Red Cross, 26 bales cotton, D Veerjee.

Nada (s), 1,000 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Euterpe, 300 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda (s), 153 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 19 chests M opium, E J Abram; 10 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 3 chests M opium, R Sewunteen; 15 chests M opium, B Edaljee; 8 cases fishmaws, K Abdoola; 3 chests M opium, G Koonjlall.

Anna Henderson, 163 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 40 bales cotton, D G Hoosoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda (s), 48 chests M opium, R Edaljee.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class „ 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes „ 10 „

BOARDERS.
Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.
JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,
DELIVERED BY
THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,
ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.
May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOERING—May 16th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Edward Doering, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—BATH—May 9th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, M.A. and B.D., Mr. J. R. Davies, to Teresa Margaret Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Bath, Meerut Medical Hall.

MONRO—MACKAY—May 8th, at Raepore, Frank James Fraser Monro, Lieutenant, 11th Madras N. I., to Miss Georgiana Gertrude Mackay.

DEATHS.

KING—May 11th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, Gerald Curzon Moss, only child of Robert Moss and Elizabeth Augusta King, aged 11 months and 25 days.

LINCOLN—May 11th, at Sanawur, Kathleen, the beloved and only daughter of Mrs. Lincoln, Matron, L. M. A., aged 18 years and 4 months.

PALMER—May 8th, at Murree, Arthur Le Poer, the only child of Captain A. P. Palmer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 20 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871.

THE telegraph continues to report the progress of the National army; progress which is slow for reasons we have more than once explained. The fall of Vanves followed as a consequence of the occupation of Issy, and, as we have already stated, the surrender one by one of all the other southern forts is certain to take place. The possession of Issy and Vanves facilitates greatly the attack on the ramparts from the south-western angle opposite Sevres all along the fronts looking into the Bois de Boulogne. The guns of the assailants are said to have been directed on the ramparts with the object of ruining the defences, and preparing the way for storming columns which will be directed probably on more than one point. As the German occupation of the right bank continues, and will continue until a month after the fall of Paris, the bulk of the forces available can be used on the northern, north-western, and southern fronts. Although the work of breaking into the fortifications is sufficiently difficult, the stiffest part of the business, should the men of the barricades keep up their reputation, will be the capture of the internal works. As a set off it must be remembered that as soon as the walls, or part of them are mastered, dissension will arise within, the "friends of order" will show themselves, and the defenders will be proportionately weakened. In any case the prospect is gloomy and saddening, and even with the complete surrender the difficulties of the victors will be stupendous. But they are backed by the Nation, and must, in the end, succeed.

WE sympathise with our contemporary the *Delhi Gazette*, and more especially with the inhabitants of Mussoorie, who publish their troubles, as regards domestic servants, in the columns of that paper. To know that fellow sufferers exist, often acts as a balm, and if such be the case in this one particular of our existence in India, our Bengal friends need not give way to extreme despair, for we can assure them the annoyance caused by domestics is universal throughout Hindostan, and it does not need a journey to the Himalayas to be assured that something wrong exists in either the class of servants we employ, or our mode of hiring or treatment of them. That instances do occur of diligent and faithful servants in Indian households we will not gainsay, nay, we know of some who, for forty years and more, have zealously and conscientiously done their duty; but, like angelic visions, they are few and far between. Mussoorie law seems to be only similar to that in other places, all for the employed and nothing for the benefit of the employer—and as no clause can ever be found in the memory of any cantonment magistrate bearing upon inconvenience to an employer, by false representation of ability, or sudden departure from service, it becomes a necessity to grin and bear, and to acknowledge that in the matter of domestic servants, Europeans are the vanquished nation. Such being the case, it becomes imperative that each individual should adopt some personal method of securing as far as he can honest and trustworthy attendants. Many of the evils we complain of are our own fault, from the careless indifference so often shown in the engagement of a domestic, and although the falsification of characters is a common occurrence, are we not equally to blame in many instances when we give recommendations wherever solicited, and although gladly parting with the services of some discovered ruffian, use no efforts to prevent him or her from victimizing future employers?

How many of us know who are our servants? or ever care to find out. If on engagement the trouble was taken to identify the applicant by noting his name, his father's name, his caste, village, and last employer, a considerable check would at the commencement be put upon him and his conduct. A native shields himself very frequently under the idea that if he commits a crime, he can secure his safety by flight, as he is not known and cannot be followed. A general registration of all servants and their documents would also act most beneficially, and in some stations, as at Benares, it has been found a useful caution, but individual knowledge of who and what the man is who is constantly about you, is even more advantageous. And above all, a rigid adherence to the rule of stating "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" in any "*chit*" given to a native is essential to success. We never see a bad character, rarely an indifferent one presented. Very often a lapse of one or even two years occurs between those shown, or the last place occupied. Such applicants should be cautiously treated with, and should certainly be compelled to satisfactorily prove on affidavit or otherwise, before a magistrate, that this period has been spent as represented, before they are permitted to re-enter European service. Such an arrangement need present no difficulty. If every domestic servant were furnished with a ticket, each quarter or six months, his place of abode and means of subsistence could be noticed, if only by the *tehsildar* of his village or the nearest police officer. Any period of service intervening would also be shown, and the reprehensible system of "character-giving" might be considerably curtailed, if not abandoned. Although we would not worship or pay undue attention to "caste," we can but think that in this particular Europeans are to a great extent unwise, and their own enemies, if they endeavour altogether to ignore it in their servants. Caste is a native's self respect, and at times the only thing that keeps him in the right way. If he loses his self respect, or by any arbitrary order of his employer thinks that his fellow-men will despise him, he loses at the same time any small sense of honor he may have had, and becomes reprobate in due course. We know that often an appeal to caste prejudices and a threat of exposure of any action on the native's part that would bring him into disrepute with his brethren acts as a most wholesome lesson.

Again, we should endeavour to act justly and fairly by our servants, as we expect them to do so by us. A fair day's work is worth a fair day's wage, and the payment of that wage should be certain and regular on our part. If a servant mistrusts his master, there can be but little doubt he will commit crime or at any rate lose interest in his service. Our young and single fellows are more than others given to this mistake, and it is a curious fact that better servants are nearly always to be met with in married families, although the duties are heavier and more multifarious. The authorities no doubt can, if they will, adopt measures to remedy the evil complained of in our domestics, and they certainly should do something to prevent known and even convicted criminals from living in cantonments and offering themselves for service. Caprice and idle excuse for relinquishing service voluntarily accepted, should be checked by heavy penalties, if inconvenience be caused to the employer, and under no circumstances should wanton absconding escape exemplary punishment. We certainly do require a reformed code of laws with reference to this subject, for as we at present stand it is so unlikely that a magistrate will recognize any but open and positive crime in a servant—and even not then without undeniable and incontrovertible proof, not always attainable, where the evidence is only to be obtained from a peculiar class, all and everyone of whom are bound together with a species of freemasonry—that employers suffer much, rather than waste time in futile efforts to obtain justice. Let there be an universal foundation to the laws as between master and servant, applicable to all India, and bye-laws, if you please, for each cantonment. Something must be done, and that soon, if we are ever to get rid of that incessant annoyance and truly wearing worry every European and every lady in India feels daily in their domestic servants.

A MAIL robbery was committed on the 12th instant by Wuzeerees between Kohat and Peshawur.

MR. C. E. BERNARD's executive appointment in Calcutta will be that of Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SERIOUS defalcations, says the "Pioneer," have been discovered in the books of Queen's College, Benares. The (native) treasurer is in custody.

WE learn from Lahore that Rs. 1[illegible]78 have already been paid into the Bank for the "Edwardes Memorial," besides other sums in course of realization.

SURGEON-MAJOR DONALD MACDONALD has, says the "Pioneer," been confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived in Simla last Wednesday morning. He was accompanied by the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla. His Honor will make a stay in the mountain capital of some six weeks, it is expected.

THE "Bangalore Herald" hears it rumoured that owing to continued ill-health, Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, is likely to proceed home shortly on furlough. In that case it is on the cards that Colonel Meade, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, may be asked to officiate during that gentleman's absence in England.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" understands that the report of the committee on the means of dividing the Civil Service into separate executive and judicial branches has been sent up to Government. It does not know what the precise proposals are, but has little doubt that the consummation, so devoutly to be wished for, of an independent judicial service, will soon become an accomplished fact.

THE rumour of cholera at Srinuggur has had the effect of detaining numbers of Cashmere visitors at Murree. It is possible, says the Lahore paper, that there may have been isolated cases either of cholera or diarrhœa which gave rise to the rumour, but we are assured that the statement is entirely incorrect, and that Srinuggur is in its usual state. There is therefore no longer need for alarm.

THE committee of engineers lately appointed to report on the new palace at Moorshedabad—which was said to be in a dangerous state because of cracks in the superstructure—have (says the Calcutta "Examiner") pronounced the building repairable, and recommended that the necessary works be at once commenced. The cost of the repairs will be a charge on the Nizamut Fund, which is one of the "liabilities" of the Indian Cash Balance.

THE "Examiner" says that the "Pioneer" is right in thinking that Mr. Cowie, the late Advocate General, is still in Calcutta, but wrong in stating that the learned gentleman has been retained for the defence of Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan. Mr. Cowie, as Advocate General, was the adviser of Government in connection with the cases in question, and consequently stands forbidden by the etiquette of the bar from appearing for the other side. The learned gentleman is, moreover, still, it is added, an officially retained counsel for the Government, though he will take no part in the conduct of the prosecution.

THE Indian Mirror" has the following paragraph:—

> Literally Carrying it Out.—A correspondent informs us that a pious Roman Catholic priest at Agra, while reading the Bible with some degree of attention, overheard an irreverent conversation that was going on outside. He tried to divert his attention from that quarter, but did not succeed. Finding that he was sinning, he caught hold of a knife and literally cut off one of his ears. The pain consequent upon this was excessive and rendered him immediately insensible. On being asked the reason for this unusual and gross cruelty upon his person, he pointed out the passage in the Bible which ran thus:—"If thy right eye offend thee pluck it out, and cast it from thee, for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. BREADALBANE.

MESSRS. NICOL AND CO. received, yesterday, a telegram from Suez intimating that the cargo of the steamer Breadalbane has been landed at Jeddah in a damaged condition. That is the only further information which has reached Bombay regarding the wreck.

LOSS OF A LARGE PORTUGUESE SHIP AT GOA.

THE Portuguese ship Cidade de Belem, 800 tons, bound from Goa to Lisbon with a general cargo, became a total wreck on the bar of Goa River on the morning of the 10th instant, under the following circumstances:—

The vessel was proceeding to sea in tow of the steamer Phlox, the captain of the port being on board the ship and a pilot on board the steamer. On attempting to cross the bar, on which a very heavy sea was running, the ship struck with great force, unshipping the rudder. She then struck violently several times, and finally grounded and stuck fast. The steamer remained for some time endeavouring to get her off, but to no avail, the tide beginning to ebb. The vessel lay deserted on the bar, the crew having left her, and the next high water she floated and drifted off, grounding on the opposite beach, where she now lies a total wreck. After the grounding of the vessel on the bar the crew would not work longer and prepared to go on shore.

On the 6th instant, a large country brig, laden with rice from Bengal, was also lost on the bar of the Goa River. She was endeavouring to cross without a pilot, a heavy sea running at the time. She broached to, and grounded on the bank, where she speedily became a wreck. No lives were lost.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Redesdale said that as the North and South had been reconciled he doubted whether the United States could persevere in the Alabama claims.

Earl Granville said that the point had not been raised, but he promised to consider everything that could be urged against the claims.

The University Tests Bill has passed the Lords.

In the Commons the Westmeath Coercion Bill was discussed.

Mr. Fowler moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the case of the Nawab of Tonk. Northcote (? Sir Stafford Northcote) being absent and the hour being late the House adjourned.

The Indian Finance Committee have examined Sir Frederick Halliday and Sir Thomas Pycroft. It is stated that the Committee is likely to last two years.

Sadick has commenced hostilities against Russia with 5,000 horsemen. It is asserted that he is aided by the Khan of Khiva.

OBITUARY.

M. Auber is dead.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE COMMUNE.

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

The Commune announces the discovery of a treasonable conspiracy, and a rising in Paris is apprehended. Three men of the National Guard have been shot for treason. Felix Pyat declares the fall of the Commune to be imminent. The Versailles troops are exchanging shots with the insurgents on the ramparts.

LONDON, 15TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollers, 5¾d.

The Bombay mail of the 22nd ultimo was delivered in London on the 13th instant.

THE NEW P. W. D. OFFICES BUILDING.

THE new building on the Esplanade for the offices of the Public Works Department is approaching completion, and a temporary roof is being put on to keep the building from being damaged by the rain during the monsoon. The heavy rain which fell on Sunday night and Monday morning had the effect of loosening a piece of masonry, which fell on Monday morning, and this has been taken advantage of by some as an occasion for an attack upon the mortar used in the building. The Public Works Department occupies at present a position somewhat similar to the unfortunate dog who, with a tin pan tied to his tail, is considered a fair object for a hooting and stoning by every one as he runs along the street; but in inferring that the mortar used was bad from the fact that a heavy overhanging balcony support fell, the "miserable croakers," as they themselves say they are called, have made a mistake which a little enquiry would have prevented their falling into. The real facts of the matter are simply the following: The masonry which fell was a heavy stone bracket for a verandah, which projected five feet from the wall, and which at present was supported in no other way than by the ends of the stones being built into the wall and by a piece of scaffolding. Any bracket projecting five feet from a wall only 2½ feet in thickness must necessarily have but little support till it receives the superincumbent weight of the wall of the next floor, and the case of which we are writing was of course no exception to the rule; but all ground for wonder at the fall of the bracket will be removed at once when we state that it was scarcely finished, that the top stone had not yet been placed, and that as the stone next to the top one had only been put into position on Saturday the mortar was quite fresh. With moist weather, with in fact a flood of rain upon the new mortar, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the overhanging bracket fell. Besides, we have heard that those who saw the masonry fall say that it fell "all in a lump," holding together till it came in contact with the roof of the porch of the main entrance. And it may be mentioned that in falling the bracket did not bring away any portion of the wall with it; the only thing that fell being the overhanging stones. It has also been asserted that there are cracks in the building, but we have good reason for believing that the entire structure is thoroughly sound. The building is being superintended by Colonel Fuller, who has established a reputation for himself amongst engineers and those able to judge of requiring exceptionally good work from contractors. As to the quality of the mortar used, we can certainly say with confidence, and from personal inspection, that it is good; and indeed it would be difficult to understand how bad mortar could be used when we know that every hod of mortar used is inspected while being made by two men appointed by Government to look to that and nothing else. We do not presume to rely upon our own judgment regarding the quality of mortar, but we know that gentlemen well competent to judge, uninterested parties, agree that the quality of the mortar is excellent.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—A correspondent informs us that there was a heavy fall of rain at Surat on Friday and Saturday.

HIGH COURT.—Sir Charles Sargent, Judge of the High Court, is expected to arrive here by the next mail.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, we are told, does not intend at present to retire from the Bench.

THE SHIP WESTERN BELLE, 1,225 tons, Captain Smith, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,987 bales of cotton, 602 cwts. of hemp, 702½ cwts. galls, and 500 cwts. of linseed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday a Hindoo, aged about twenty years, named Gopal Gunput, took a dose of opium on account of some quarrel with his parents. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

POOR-BOX.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court acknowledges with thanks Rs. 5 from John Buchanan, storekeeper s. s. Shiraz, contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY TO KATTIAWAR.—The Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway intimates the opening of two stations of the extension of the railway into Kattiawar.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Joseph Mellis, a seaman of the ship Compta, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RECENT WIDOW MARRIAGE.—We learn from the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that at a meeting of about four hundred members of the Kapole caste held on Saturday at the residence of Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas, it was resolved to excommunicate Mr. Madhowdas Raghoonathdas and his wife Dhuncooverbaee.

RACING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Bablee Dada and Alli Adum, buggy drivers, were charged with driving their buggies on the Warden Road yesterday in a rash and negligent manner. From the evidence of Mr. J. Brandenberg, it appeared that on Monday, about 6-30 P.M., in the Breach Candy Road, the prisoners were racing and on the point of knocking against his carriage. They were convicted and fined Rs. 20.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Madhow Ramjee and Kirtrull Bhimjee were charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 26 from two Marwarees. About a fortnight ago prisoners pledged ornaments with the two complainants for Rs. 16 and Rs. 10 respectively, saying they were of gold. Subsequently on examination they were found to be made of brass. They were convicted, and the first prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and the second to one month.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUB, as will be seen from an advertisement in our first page, repeat this evening the pleasing comedy of "Hujumbad and Thuggunbaz," at the new Victoria Theatre. In addition to the fun that is in store for intending spectators, there will be quite a novelty on the Indian stage. The chief manager has secured the person of a remarkably small man, quite equal in size to the world-renowned Commodore Nutt. This Lilliputian, who is forty years of age, will narrate some funny stories relating to his adventurous life.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Musjid Bunder, on the body of Sooba, a laborer employed on the Bombay Reclamation Works. On Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, when several laborers were engaged in roofing a hut, they heard a noise of some earth giving way. They immediately ran to the spot whence the noise proceeded and saw Sooba buried in earth which had fallen from one side of a trench that had been dug for the purpose of constructing a drain. They took him out, and he died shortly afterwards. The jury found that his death had been caused accidentally.

EUROPEAN DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.—At a European District Court Martial, assembled at Poona on the 8th May 1871, under the presidency of Major M. R. Bruce, of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., Private Richard Stiles, No. 1,559, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having, at Poona, East Indies, on the 28th April 1871, struck with his clenched fist No. 1,516, Lance Corporal John Davenport, of the 83rd Regiment, the said lance corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and thirty-six days. The above sentence has been confirmed by Colonel W. Ashburner, commanding the station.—*Poona Observer*, May 16.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AT RAJCOTE.

WE understand that through the exertions of a well known Hindoo gentleman, who holds a high appointment at Rajcote, a widow marriage in the Shreemalee caste at Rajcote took place last week.

THE TUG SCINDE.

WE learn that the tug Sind, which left Aden for Bombay for repairs more than a fortnight ago, and as to the safety of which there was some apprehension, has arrived safe at Kurrachee, having been driven there through stress of weather.

PASSENGERS FROM GENOA.

THE S.S. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain L. Crocco, arrived yesterday from Genoa via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong; and thirteen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Ascension Day, Thursday, April 18.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 A.M.—Morning Prayer.

11 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 121.

5 P.M.—Evening Prayer.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

5-30 P.M.—On Wednesday evening, May 17th, Choral Litany.

7 A.M.—On Ascension Day, May 18th, choral celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 121 (Hail the day that sees Him rise), and 125 (Jesu, our hope, our heart's desire.)

7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 122 (O Lord most High, Eternal King), and 123 (O Saviour, who for man hast trod.)

Collections for church expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 125, and 121.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 8th May, to Saturday, 13th May 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,821	14	0
House Rate	5,008	13	10
Police Rate	2,609	14	9
Lighting do.	2,606	11	0
Water do.	6,844	2	8
Halalcore Cess	2,688	11	3
Market Fees	2,919	1	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	1,200	12	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,872	11	1
Fines and Penalties	494	14	0
Town Duties	9,726	2	10
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,500	0	0
Total Rs.	43,293	12	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE WEATHER.

IN consequence of the stormy weather a tony was upset on Monday evening whilst proceeding from the Custom House Bunder to the Kurrachee steamer. Two men who were in it were picked up by a police boat which was passing at the time. jolly boat was wrecked the same day near the Mahim sea beach. The crew swam ashore.

A portion of the portico of a house belonging to Mr. Sorabjee Vatcha, situated in Nepean Road, fell down on Monday night, but fortunately nobody was hurt. A chawl belonging to Bheema Dhanoojee, situated at Funnuswady, fell yesterday morning. It was vacated by the tenants living there on the previous day. A house in Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazaar Road, fell on Monday night; nobody was injured.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 16th May, 4-30 P.M.—H. M. S. Cossack sailed for Trincomallee at 3-50 P.M.

THE LATE CYCLONE.

CAPTAIN J. J. EFFORD, of the ship Childers, of Liverpool, has sent the following report, dated the 16th inst., to the Master Attendant at Bombay:—

In compliance with your request I beg to hand you full particulars of the cyclone experienced by me on the 3rd and 4th of May, instant. On May the 3rd, at 8 P.M. apparent time, ship in long. 63-20 E., lat. 13-35 N., wind at this time W.N.W., brisk wind observed in the E.S.E., very heavy threatening sky and very vivid lightning—barometer 29-70, sympsometer 28-30, thermometer 81. Shortened sail to three lower topsails. The sea was very high and heavy, principally from south. At 10 P.M. the wind fell very light, and at 10-30 the wind veered three times round the compass in sudden gusts in the space of 15 minutes. At 11 P.M. the wind increased at east, and at midnight the rain came down in a complete deluge and the wind was very heavy, blowing away fore lower topsail and mizen topsail. I put the ship on the starboard tack, judging myself to be on the N.W. segment of the storm over storm and expecting the shifts to be round from east to north and west—barometer 29-2, sympsometer 28, thermometer 80. At 4 A.M., 4th May, the wind blew a complete hurricane, it being then at N.E., and from that time up to noon it was terrific and gradually drawing round to north-westward. Several of the sails blew off the yards out of the gaskets, although extra lashings had been passed round them. At noon the wind was at N.W. by W.—barometer 29-2, sympsometer 28-35, thermometer 81. The rain very heavy and also the sea, the tops of which blew over the ship in a continual spray. The ship headed up to the sea well, and therefore made pretty good weather of it. At 4 P.M., May 4th, the sky appeared to break up a little and the wind would come down in very heavy gusts, at times from W. and W.S.W. At midnight, barometer 29-35, sympsometer 28-50, wind S. W., and could see the moon at times break through the clouds; and at 4 A.M. on the 5th I set the reefed foresail and ran to the N.E. I judged the storm to have passed to the N.W. and the ship to be in the S.E. segment. At noon, May 5th, barometer 29-60, thermometer 82, sympsometer 29, wind strong S.S.E., heavy S.W. sea, passed a quantity of spars lat. 14, long. 64-20 E. Hence to Bombay fresh winds from S.W. and W. accompanied with heavy S.W. swell.

REPORT OF THE SHIP J. L. HALL, FROM SHIELDS.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL SMITH, of the above vessel, has favoured us with the following report:—

Feb. 7, when in lat. 36 S, long. 29·00 W, sighted the hull of a large ship, which on sending a boat alongside proved to be the wreck of the burnt iron ship Malabar of Greenock, with the ashes of the fire still smouldering in the hold—every particle of woodwork about her consumed. The sides, from the water's edge upwards, must have been at a red heat, as they had fallen in or been drawn in considerably from the perpendicular. Saw nothing of any boats in the vicinity of the wreck. Had night not been coming on would have tried to scuttle her, as the wreck lies in a dangerous position for vessels bound Eastward. Crossed the parallel of 10 S. in the Indian Ocean April 1, from which time until the 1st of May, when in 10 N., experienced nothing but very light winds and calms and hot close sultry weather. At 4 A.M. on the morning of the 3rd (civil time) noticed that the barometer had fallen 1/10 from the preceding day and was then at 29.52 with a freshening gale at N.N.E., a high confused sea rising, and a great deal of lightning about; sent down the royal yards and prepared for bad weather. Ship's position at noon by observations was lat. 14.13 N., long. 63.00 E. At 8 P.M., barometer 29.35, gale still increasing and steady at N.N.E., wore ship to the north-westward (starboard tack). Morning of the 4th commenced with the gale rapidly increasing in force and the wind beginning to veer to the northward, leaving no doubt but that the left hand semicircle of a cyclone was passing over us. At 4 A.M. barometer 29.20, wind at north, wore ship to the eastward (port tack). At 10 A.M., barometer 28.95, blowing a hurricane with a very heavy sea running, the wind gradually veering to the westward. At 2.30 P.M., barometer 28.83, its greatest depression, wind W. by N., from which time until 6 P.M. the bursts of wind were terrific; at 6 P.M. the lower maintopsail (the only sail set) after partially drawing the jackstays out of the yard blew out of the bolt ropes. During this time the ship lay with her lee gunwale in the water and shifted the top of the cargo (coals) to leeward. Spread a tarpaulin in the mizen rigging during the remainder of the storm. At 6 P.M. the barometer began to rise, and at 8 P.M. stood at 28-90. Midnight, weather moderating and sea falling quickly. At 4 A.M. on the 5th kept the ship off to the N.E., wind at S. by W. Several land birds sought shelter on board during the storm. Lost a portion of starboard bulwarks, and the port boat on the skid stove in by a sea. Should think from the wind remaining so steady at N.N.E. the first sixteen hours of the storm that it was moving to the W.N.W., and that we were on or about the axis line, and that as the storm got westerly it curved more to the northward, thus throwing us into the left hand forward quadrant at no great distance from the centre. The error of the above barometer as compared with one of the Metereological Society's instruments before leaving England was 26/100 to add.

A RETRACTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to my action against Gopall Chuttoorbhooj Josey, noticed in your paper some weeks ago, I beg to inform you that, at the urgent request of the Josey, through his solicitors, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, I consented to withdraw the suit on condition of his making me a full and adequate apology. The enclosed is his letter of apology, which I beg of you to insert in your next issue, and oblige—Yours truly,

BURZORJEE DORABJEE BURZORJEE.

Bombay, 16th May.

To Dr. Burzorjee Dorabjee, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the charge lately preferred by you against me in the Police Office for using improper and unbecoming language to you and to your family, and threatening to assault you (as you have been good enough to withdraw the said charge at my request), I beg to state my regret that I ever used any such expression or committed any of the acts complained of, for which I beg to apologize to you, and you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper, except for the purpose of any legal proceedings.—Yours &c.,

GOPALL CHUTTOORBHOOJ JOSEY.

Bombay, 5th May, 1871.

PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared in one of your issues, some months back, an article anent mookhteears or self-constituted vakeels practising in the mofussil courts. The evils pointed out by you have been acknowledged by the Legislature. By section 432 of Act VIII. of 1869, being the Amended Criminal Procedure Code, the employment of these men is limited to the defence of accused persons, and then only with the sanction of the trying authority, but not otherwise.

As a matter of right the Code acknowledges none but barristers, attorneys and pleaders as qualified to appear, plead, and act in our criminal courts; but as an act of grace to accused persons, trying authorities are vested with the discretionary power to permit persons not being barristers, attorneys or pleaders to appear in the defence of such accused persons.

The Code nowhere gives these self-constituted vakeels the right to appear on behalf of prosecutions and in support of appeals, nor does it empower trying authorities to allow them to appear in such cases. Still these men are seen daily in the sessions and magisterial courts, not only defending, but prosecuting, accused persons and conducting appeal cases, to the pecuniary injury of certificated vakeels.

These men monopolize all criminal cases by reason of their charges being beneath the acceptance of certificated pleaders, and thus the latter suffer in their pecuniary interest.

Under these circumstances I am induced to appeal to the High Court through your paper, and hope their Lordships will see fit to issue an order to confine the practice of these self-constituted vakeels within the limits allowed by law.—I am, &c.,

R. M. B.,
Pleader.

Poona, 13th May.

DAPOOLEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is the Editor of the *Times of India* afraid of offending his Dapoolee Correspondent and "Fideles," seeing that he has not published the following letter in reply to theirs, which was sent to him about a week ago? I trust you will give it a place in your paper.

"Speak of a place as you find it."

Anent the letters of your own (*Times of India*) correspondent in your issues of 24th March and 11th April, as also that of "Fideles" in your impression of 25th April, on the merits of Dapoolee, allow me to make a few remarks for the edification of your numerous readers, more especially of such poor people as pensioners, and others of the like, to whom these letters were mostly addressed.

I found Dapoolee, for the few days I spent there in mid April, to be a very pleasant, healthy place, with a pretty little church—a St. Thomas's Cathedral in miniature, as seen from the distance—situated in the plain, which is an extensive one. It is a fine walk of an evening after the sun has gone down. There is a fine grove of trees near where the military lines used to be. Dapoolee, however, is no place for a poor man to go to reside at. The staff of life—bread—you get but five loaves for the rupee. Mutton of a kind, not killed every day, from five to six annas per pound. Beef, as I was informed by a friend, a resident there, is to be got once in eight, nine, or ten days, and then only very indifferent, ranging about the Bombay market rates. Potatoes are to be got either from the Bombay market or Mahableshwur, at such prices as you can bargain for. Other vegetables are very scarce. Clothing must all be got from Bombay, while schooling for children there is none. House rent is cheap, for this reason—there are no tenants to occupy them, and the landlords who invested their money in them when the military cantonments were broken up are now only too glad to let them for a trifle when they get the opportunity to do so; but to build a cottage, as your correspondent spoke of, would take at least fifteen hundred rupees—even for one of the most wretched description. The abundant supply of pure water spoken of by your correspondent I found to consist of a few feet of muddy water in wells from forty to fifty feet deep. The Europe flowers I found to grow well, as your correspondent stated in your impression of 11th April, but not wild, as stated in your impression of 24th March, and then only when well manured, watered, nursed, and kept out of the sun like a child. I saw in Dr. Pollard's garden a bed of fine French beans in a flourishing condition about five feet high. He had also a bed of very fine greens, but the salad was both poor and feeble. I make these few remarks to show what the place really is. The jack-fruit is very plentiful and pine-apples rich, sooparee also is good, while the fern is to be found in tanks and wherever there is a stream of water running. I saw no sheep and goats, only four or five kept by poor people for their private use; the bullocks are the smallest and most miserable I ever saw, while I saw only five miserable little ponies in a country nine miles in extent. There exists very good reason for not seeing horses in the country, there being no provender for them, as neither gram, wheat nor barley is to be seen in the place. There are a few bullocks brought into the bazaar of an evening from villages in the interior with a few bags of a small kind of rice, the husk of which is barely taken off, also a few bags of mustard seed, oorid, and mutt, that being about the outside of supplies procurable at Dapoolee. It now only remains for me to exhort my old comrades in arms (old Pensioners) to be cautious, and not to place too much credence in such flourishing of trumpets as these about any place, and to treat them with the most jealous scrutiny, satisfying themselves that the foundation is secure before they make a venture, or, to speak in more plain terms, to look twice before they leap once. There being a want of Europeans in Dapoolee to induce the inhabitants to get up a better and cheaper bazaar is the cause of these exaggerated accounts of the place, which, to say the least of it, are not manly, not to say gentlemanly, and which are so likely to lead poor men to their ruin.

THE OLD BOMBAYITE OF 1836.

[As a general rule we do not insert letters referring to correspondence in another journal, but this seems an exceptional case.]

THE GREATER THE TRUTH THE GREATER THE LIBEL.—A lecturer in a Western State seeks damages of a journal which published a report of his discourse, "Mind and Matter," under the head of "Milk and Water."

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

THE adjourned special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the memorial to Government on the subject of the police, drawn up in accordance with the resolution passed by the Bench on the 26th April last.

Mr. H. Maxwell was called to the chair.

The Acting Clerk of the Peace read the following memorial, which had been prepared by the special committee, consisting of Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Nowrojee Furdonjee, and Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Memorial of the Bench of Justices for the City of Bombay.

Respectfully Showeth,—That in a speech delivered by your Excellency at a meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th of last month and reported in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 4th instant, it was officially stated that Government intended to discontinue their usual annual contribution of one-fourth of the cost of the Bombay police.

Although no official notice of the intention or decision of Government with respect to their contribution towards the cost of the police has been received by the Bench of Justices, the publicity which has been given to the intention of Government about this contribution makes it the duty of the Bench to enquire whether Government contemplate throwing the entire police expenditure of this city upon the municipal funds?

In the event of the views of Government being unfavourable to the city, and before a final decision has been arrived at, the Bench of Justices would very respectfully draw the attention of Government to the following considerations.

Under a Financial resolution of the Government of India, No. 2,245, dated 31st August 1864, pages 17 and 18, it was decided that "certain limits should be fixed within which it should be at the discretion of Government of India, on the recommendation of the local Government, to exempt particular places from their liability for defraying the expenses of their police. The maximum exemption may perhaps be fixed at one-fourth of the cost of the municipal police of every such place, no account being taken of the cost of the Government establishment. * * * * The strongest case for the enjoyment of this privilege is that of the principal sea-ports to which it might be properly conceded."

The city of Bombay may claim a prominent recognition under this resolution as the largest sea-port town under the Government of British India, the *entrepot* of a vast commerce and the terminal port for all India. It is true that Government employ and pay a special police for particular Government purposes as in the Dockyard and harbour, but no inconsiderable portion of Government property, other than house property, in this city receives the protection of the local police, as well as all persons and property passing through Bombay. The Commissioner of Police is ex-officio superintendent of convicts and a member of the committee of the House of Correction. The local police are employed when required in escorting Government treasure in Bombay, in furnishing guards to the High Court, and in taking charge of all prisoners, both local and mofussil, when proceeding to trial. The local police is therefore considerably augmented beyond the ordinary wants of the city, and it does not seem fair to the Bench of Justices to demand that the local rate-payers shall contribute the whole of the police expenditure less Rs. 10,000 paid on account of the rate due on Government.

Moreover, it is reasonable for the Bench of Justices to suppose that a part, if not the whole, of the usual Government contribution to the Bombay police was included in the imperial grant for the local administration. The budget of the previous year appears to have guided the Government of India in making the grants to the local Governments for the present year, and the Bench is not aware that the subject of the withdrawal of the Government contribution to either the Calcutta or the Bombay police was ever contemplated by the Government of India. It is possible that the Bench may be in error in the view they take of the intention of the Supreme Government regarding the local police contribution, but as this contribution has been regularly paid in former years, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was intended to be continued as heretofore.

Under special arrangement the whole of the police expenditure of Madras, and a fourth of the expenditure of Calcutta, continue to be paid by Government. To deprive the city of Bombay therefore of all State assistance in regard to the police is not only opposed to the spirit of the Financial resolution of the Government of India already referred to, but is an injustice so manifest that the Bench considers it only requires to be pointed out. Government in their resolution No. 2,824, dated 29th November 1869, have admitted the principle of placing the Municipalities of Calcutta and Bombay upon a footing of equality as regards financial assistance from the State, and the Bench of Justices can only suppose that the intention of withholding the naval Government contribution from the Bombay Municipality was formed under a misapprehension of the circumstances under which the grant was recommended to, and sanctioned by, the Government of India.

In the middle of the financial year of the city, and after a considerable amount of police expenditure had already been incurred by the Bench on the faith that the Government contribution to the police would be duly paid, the sudden resolution to withhold that contribution would necessarily contribute the arrangements of the Municipal budget for the present year and seriously derange public health by rendering retrenchment of previously sanctioned expenditure compulsory in the most vital department of the Municipality, viz., the Health Department. If the Municipality had already struggled through the first years of existence and had achieved success by providing the city with a complete system of drainage and conservancy and an efficient water-supply, leaving nothing unprovided beyond the ordinary daily wants of the population, the sudden separation of Government as a State contributory to the police fund, though it would not then be just, would fall with less severity upon the Municipality than at the present juncture, where almost everything requiring unusually heavy financial expenditure remains to be provided. It is not unknown to Government that during the last six years the most strenuous efforts of the Municipality have been employed in removing causes of sickness and mortality from a very filthy and crowded city where zymotic influences previously abounded, and in thus endeavouring to improve public health the rate-payers of Bombay have been most heavily taxed, contributing for municipal purposes a rate of nearly if not quite 8 shillings per head of the estimated general population, and this by an essentially poor people amongst whom the ruling value of labour is about six-pence per day. The time therefore for throwing upon the city a large and unexpected financial burden, such as that of the entire police expenditure, is most inopportune. And as a further measure of distress the intention of Government to withhold the police grant comes upon the Bench of Justices simultaneously with the intelligence that a heavy expenditure had just been incurred in preserving the city against the horrors of a water famine in effecting very extensive repairs to two of the dams of the Vehar lake, and the four duties would only yield about 55 per cent. of the Budget estimate of the present year. In the midst of such unforeseen and alarming financial difficulties the Bench of Justices has received with deep regret the said announcement of the intention of Government to withhold the usual police grant. The Bench of Justices does not desire to lay much stress upon the consideration of the time selected by Government for throwing the entire police expenditure of the city upon the Municipality, believing that the city may fairly expect the help of the State on other and stronger grounds; the serious embarrassment of the Municipality the Bench conceives should be faithfully declared in order to show that its existing position is one that is entitled rather to the grace than the illiberality of Government. The entire amount of the contribution of Government, exclusive of the police grant, for all the municipal improvements in this city, which cost the tax-payers of Bombay more than 30 lakhs per annum, does not exceed the sum of Rs. 50,000.

At an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices, held on the 8th instant, it was resolved:—

"That with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of the police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871, down to Rs. 1,23,914 the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 20,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for the police for the current year at Rs. 3,21,824, of which it is estimated Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871. That the Municipal Commissioner be directed to pay the police from 1st June 1871 at the above reduced rate of Rs. 20,652 a month only."

The present yield of the police rate was amply sufficient to cover the cost of the police establishments as they stood at the time of passing the present Municipal Act, and the Bench of Justices respectfully submit that the enhancement in the police expenditure from Rs. 244,900 to Rs. 377,518 was directed by Government in September 1865 without consulting the Bench. That although Government have contributed one-fourth of the cost of the police, the yield of the police rate has not been sufficient to cover the expenditure for several years past, and a sum of about Rs. 75,000 has been annually diverted from the municipal fund to cover the enhanced cost of the police, so that even after Government consent to continue their usual contribution to the police it will be necessary to take measures for effecting a considerable reduction in the aggregate cost of the existing police establishments. The Bench of Justices submits respectfully that if in 1864, when there was a considerable depreciation in the value of money in Bombay and a great influx of labourers and of evil disposed persons into the city, a sum less than the yield of the present police rate was sufficient to maintain an efficient police establishment, there are strong grounds for a reduction of the present cost, the duties of the police being no heavier than they were in 1864. It is true that section 227 of the Municipal Act authorizes the Bench of Justices to increase the police rate from 2 to 3 per cent., but the Bench respectfully submits that the existing incidence of municipal taxation is very heavy and oppressive and has given rise to such general dissatisfaction to render undesirable and injudicious on the part of the Bench to increase the police rate to the maximum limit permitted by the Act.

Under the above mentioned circumstances the Bench of Justices solicit of your Excellency in Council a reconsideration of the proposal to withhold the ordinary police contribution from the Municipality, and to take measures to place the whole question of the police expenditure of the city of Bombay upon a permanently sound and satisfactory footing.

On the motion of Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, it was resolved that the memorial should be adopted and forwarded to Government.

Captain Henry said he thought the thanks of the Bench ought to be given to the gentlemen who had so ably and satisfactorily prepared the petition. It was very clearly and satisfactorily worded, and put the

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case for the Bench before Government in a very strong light indeed, and without the slightest exaggeration. He begged therefore to propose, "That the best thanks of the Bench be tendered to the Committee who have prepared the memorial to Government on the subject of the police."

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady seconded the proposition.

The Chairman, in putting the motion to the meeting, remarked that he entirely concurred with the expressions made use of by Captain Henry.

The resolution was then passed.

THE REPORTS AGAIN!

Mr. James Taylor asked why the minutes of the committee which Mr. Maxwell laid before the Bench two meetings ago had not yet been published; and why the report of Mr. Wood's committee, which was ready and sent in to the Clerk of the Peace a month ago, had not yet been circulated?

The Chairman—I can answer the first part of the question myself. I received the proof sheets and corrected them, and they are now in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, and will be circulated in two or three days. They are very lengthy.

Mr. Taylor—But the other report was printed.

The Clerk replied that Mr. Wood had sent a private letter requesting that his report should be detained until the minutes of Mr. Maxwell's committee were ready, and that they should be circulated together.

Mr. Taylor—Oh! I was not aware of that. That is a very good excuse.

The meeting was then adjourned until the 14th June.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 16th May, 9-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 81, barometer 29·95, rainfall 23 cents.

Cannanore, 16th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 30·000.

Vingorla, 16th May, 11-50 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88, rainfall 23 cents.

Mangalore, 16th May, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 84.

Tuticorin, 16th May, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east, thermometer 92, barometer 29·762.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 16th May, 9-20 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th May, 11-5 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th May, 9 10 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th May, 1-46 P.M. America via Russia, 16, 1-10 A.M., via Turkey, 14, 12-18. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16th May, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th May, 11-16 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 51 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th May, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 51 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th May, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th May, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 4 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th May, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 45 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th May, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	11 52	1 48
,, Calcutta	8 25	0 15
,, Madras	6 5	0 30

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The following business was to have been brought before the meeting of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, to be held at Peterhoff, Simla, on Friday, the 12th instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen was to move for leave to introduce a Bill enabling the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces to appoint Sessions Judges, and also legalizing past appointments made by these administrations. In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned that doubts have been felt as to the validity of such appointments made hitherto. The Supreme Government accordingly hastens to legalize all sentences already passed by such officers, and to confirm their powers for the future. It may possibly be to some of these judges a serious reflection that all the persons punished in accordance with their verdicts by the extreme penalty for years back, have been by them ushered across the Styx without the sanction of law. Of course if the bill was passed on Friday, their sensitive consciences may be set at rest, it having retrospective effect. The bill will also empower the local Governments to define and, when necessary, to modify the local limits within which the officers appointed shall exercise jurisdiction. His Excellency the President of the Council will be asked to suspend the rules in order that the bill may be at once introduced.—*Pioneer.*

THE BALLANTYNE CONTROVERSY.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, May 12.)

Some of our contemporaries are inclined to think that the announcement—which, by the way, first appeared in this journal—that Serjeant Ballantyne had been engaged for the defence in the "Wahabee" trials, was a wicked hoax put forward for the purpose of embarrassing Government! Yesterday, the *Friend of India* had the following on the subject:—

"We wonder who is to praise or blame for the rumour that Serjeant Ballantyne had come to India to defend Ameer Khan. The rumour seems to have been a grand effort of somebody's to mislead the press and the public. A few days ago it was stated in one paper and copied into a number that the learned Serjeant was to pass through Allahabad on Saturday week, but we have not yet heard of his arrival, and unless he comes by the telegraph cable he is not likely to be here soon. That there must have been in the rumour some motive other than appears on the surface can hardly be doubted. Can it be that the whole affair was a hoax on some one's part to intimidate the prosecution?"

We believe that for some days back, Serjeant Ballantyne has been in Bombay, where the learned gentleman decided to stay until it should be settled where the trials would take place,—at Patna or at Calcutta.

(*Indian Mirror*, May 13.)

Our contemporary of the *Daily Examiner* says that Serjeant Ballantyne has already set foot in Bombay, and is there blushing unseen, determined not to stir out till the decision of the High Court on the transfer of the Wahabee case from Patna has been made known. The best of the joke, however is, that we have taken some amount of trouble in going through the lists of passengers by the P. and O. steamers published in the Bombay papers, and in no one of which the eminent lawyer has been visible. We on our part cannot therefore vouch for our contemporary's statement, unless it be that Serjeant Ballantyne has come here in a private vessel and has made up his mind to take the Indian public and Goverment alike by surprise, a thing not likely to happen by any means.

(*Pioneer*, May 15.)

Can nobody find out whether Serjeant Ballantyne is in India or not? His movements have been chronicled step by step from Londonto Patna, and just as everybody has got him comfortably into court, it is announced that he was never retained for the defence of the Wahabees at all—in fact, that the whole business is a hoax! Somebody ought to be ashamed of himself.

SKIN GRAFTING.

The last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains an account of three successful cases of skin grafting. This curious operation is as follows:—A patient is suffering from a large ulcer. The worst is however over, and the ulcer is healing. A new skin is forming very slowly round the edge of the sore, and if left to itself would in course of time completely cover it. But nature works too slowly for modern surgery, so a piece of skin is cut from some other part of the body and planted in the sore. At first it seems to have failed, for the graft disappears, evidently absorbed into the wound, but in a few days a speck of healthy skin appears in the centre of the raw surface. The transplanted piece has in fact taken root. The speck now rapidly spreads, other grafts are made and take root, becoming each of them centres of a new growth, which as they expand join each other, and in a very short time cover the site of the ulcer with a smooth and healthy skin. Not long ago an experiment was tried in a London hospital of grafting a negro's skin on an ulcer of a white child, to see if the pigment cells would be reproduced. The experiment failed as the bit of skin died, but the indignation of the public at what they considered an unwarrantable liberty taken with a white-skinned subject was curiously vehement. The authors of the cases quoted in the *Indian Medical Gazette* do not say whether the skin reproduced after grafting was the same color as that of the rest of the body or of the pink color so often seen in the scars on natives' legs. This is a point which might advantageously be cleared up.—*Pioneer.*

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Since publishing the news of the fall of Herat to Yakoob Khan, further intelligence has reached us confirming the previous accounts. We also understand that certain details have reached the local Government which, we are sorry to say, has not at once favoured the public with them. Although we have had no reason as yet to be dissatisfied with the accuracy of the frontier intelligence we occasionally publish, it is but natural to suppose that greater pains would be taken to secure accuracy for the information of Government, and we therefore beg respectfully to suggest to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the propriety of at once favouring us with the latest news in a matter which so interests the frontier province.

Before noting the latest news that has reached us, it might be useful to our readers to briefly recapitulate the situation. A month ago, Yakoob Khan, the Amir's eldest son, was in hiding in Seistan, south of Furrah. Abdool Rahman, the Amir's brother, was in hiding in Turkistan. Mahomed Ishauk Khan, the Amir's nephew (son of Azim Khan), was also somewhere in Turkistan. Shah Newaz Khan, the son of the late Sooltan Jan, was with Yakoob. These were conspiring together. Afghanistan was on the whole quiet. The chief towns were governed by the Amir's servants, chiefly relations, as follows: Herat, by Prince Futteh Mahomed, a good general, son of the Amir's uterine brother Nuzeer Mahomed Akbar Khan, who shot Sir W. Macnaghten. Furrah was ruled by Afzul Khan, a doubtful man: Ghizni, by Khoda Nuzur, an old and faithful servant of the Amir: Candahar, by Sirdar Sufdar Ally Khan, a man not trusted much by the shrewd old vizier Sheredil Ghazee, but in whom the Amir seemed to place confidence: Turkistan, by Naib Mahomed Alum Khan. Now the situation is as follows: Herat under the rebel Yakoob: Abdool Rahman encamped in force at Maimunah in Turkistan: Furrah said to have also rebelled: Mahomed Alum Khan recalled from Balkh, and Khoda Nazur of Ghizni sent to take his place: Mahomed Ibrahim Khan sent to Ghiznee.

Immediately after seizing Herat, Yakoob wrote to his father saying that if he promised him his rights and confirmed him in the Governorship of Herat he would live at peace.

The Amir would receive no overtures from him, but hurried on the first steps of the campaign, which is likely to prove a difficult one. He sent orders to the Governor of Candahar, to whose suspicious conduct we have on several occasions directed attention, to send off all his available troops in the direction of Furrah, while he, the Amir, marched off his own Cabul troops to occupy Candahar. This was a very wise step. If the Candaharees were faithful then much time was gained by their instant march upon Herat. If unfaithful, Candahar at least was saved, and freed from their presence. Sufdur Ally has on three several occasions lately made eager offers to send his troops for service to Cabul, and has been snubbed each time both by the Amir and vizier. Let us see how he likes the march in the other direction. Abdool Rahman was stated to be encamped at Maimunah in Turkistan, which commands the direct road to Cabul through the Bamian pass. The Amir however has secured the Bamian with a strong garrison, and has called the Jellalabad troops to Cabul. There is no fear of an attack on Cabul from the north. But how about the Khyber war, it will be asked? The Amir seems to think there is little to fear there. The Khyberees of course will not leave their hills to invade his territory, and the Amir seems to think that, after all, the fault was as much that of the Jellalabad governor as the Khyber chiefs; at any rate, he won't attend to that just now, but has ordered Mir Akhor either to make terms and adjust the dispute, or at least keep them in check in company with Sooltan.

The rebellion of Yakoob has suddenly assumed an extraordinary form. Not only is Yakoob's persistent disobedience almost inexplicable, but his union with the other rebels is still more so. Shah Newaz Khan is the son of Sooltan Jan of Herat, which Dost Mahomed, the grandfather of Yakoob, so cruelly wrested from that family. So far then it is a war between Heratee and Afghan, who hate each other like poison. But Yakoob was that very governor, then a boy of sixteen, who was appointed to rule Herat after its cruel sack. His conspiracy with Shah Newaz Khan cannot possibly come to good. Abdool Rahman again fights against the Amir because he is his brother: *à priori*, he cannot be a true friend to the Amir's son. Ishauk Khan, too, is the son of Azim Khan, the uterine brother of Abdool Rahman; he cannot love or be subject to the son of his enemy. For supposing for a moment that the Amir died tomorrow, Yakoob would still seek "his rights" as his eldest son and heir, and his present friends would at once be his bitterest enemies. Our belief is this: Yakoob Khan is young, therefore foolish; overbearing and obstinate, therefore blind to all lines of thought but that which interests him for the moment; bigotted in religion, therefore more liked by the fanatical people than his more liberal father is. The time will soon come when Yakoob will find that his best course would have been a filial acquiescence in his father's plans, which assuredly were mainly for the good of the country. As it is, we are informed by merchants just come from there that the people had in many places been unable to attend to their field works; that the large numbers of troops raised were a curse to every town they were located in; that prices were at famine rates and the people in despair. When two years ago the Amir was asked at Umballa if he was willing to promote facilities for trade and improvements, he replied rather bitterly, "Trade! trade will look after itself! Give me *peace* and everything will follow!" Peace is long, long of coming.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 12.

LIGHT MARCHING ORDER.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

It would give us much pleasure could we gratify our readers with some authentic particulars regarding the arrangements proposed for an Indian Aldershott during the next cold weather, but at present the book is sealed to us as to them.

Marching and manœuvring in the field, sham-fights, construction of earthworks, and bridges, &c., may be fairly expected to enter the programme, together with a new system of picquet and outposts. To this we may presume will be added practical teaching in the use made of light horse during the Franco-Prussian war.

We should be inclined further to suggest all sorts of practice, for all arms and intendance, with country boats and improvised rafts, whether for crossing rivers or for dropping down on particular localities. A thorough overhaul should also be made of the field efficiency of the surgical and hospital staff.

In these days of railways it is to be feared that our soldiers learn to take them too much as a matter of course, and it would be a judicious change were all reliefs throughout India, during the ensuing cold weather, to be made as far as possible by march, the railways only being made use of in exceptional cases. Our men must not forget the use of their legs, with which battles are yet won. Artificial locomotion by railway and steamer is all very well in its way, but not a safe crutch to lean on, as we may one day learn to our cost. If only for the health of the men we should make this recommendation, nothing so much contributes to health, good discipline and cheeriness as a long march in the old style, and the wilder the country and the less of such luxuries as prepared halting places, the better.

We venture to say also that with officers and men of a new school something might be done to show that we can now move an army of combatants without a second army of sutlers, women and thieves in amalgamation with it.

It is certainly worth trying; there is much to be learnt both by men and officers, as the latter will readily admit; and outnumbered as our forces usually are it must not be thought that the rest of the world is standing still and that we can safely trust to the old systems of warfare, even here, in the remote East. Even with a view to his tour at home, and possible participation in the European war which every one, each for reasons of his own, thinks must come before long, every intelligent young officer will joyfully avail himself of, and make the most of the opportunities for instruction which the vast plains of this continent afford, and which, thank Providence, he cannot expect to meet at home.

We are told that Sir Hope Grant is doing his best to familiarize cavalry at home with the standard of intelligence and efficiency attained by the Germans, and no one is better able to insist upon the necessity of efficiency and readiness than Sir Hope Grant, who in his salad days (1857-8), as all our readers know, narrowly escaped having his brigade cut to pieces at Agra by an enemy who marched in line of battle upon his bivouac screened by the tall grass and unchallenged by outposts which in those rough-and-ready days were deemed superfluous luxuries. Boot and saddle was a joke to it, the 9th had to be up and at them with shirt and bridle only. But our escape that day should be a warning not to despise an enemy.

Outpost and skirmishing, reconnaissance, knowledge of distances, and off-hand descriptive map-drawing should all be put in active training, lest the forces now here find themselves at a great disadvantage in face of an European enemy, aye, or even an Asiatic one.

We would beg also that native troops be allowed to participate in these camps of instruction; much has been said about their laxity of discipline, and not only the numerical weakness of their European officers, but the decay of sympathy between officers and men consequent upon the army legislation of late years. We think a tutelary campaign such as is expected this cold weather would do much to enable the Commander-in-Chief to form a deliberate opinion respecting the weak points of that branch of the service, which is the first step towards enabling him to propose measures of reform or reaction calculated to inspire confidence in the efficiency and loyalty of our sable brethren in arms.

By way of a shocking example, a regiment or two of Madras sepoys might be brought into view, wives, children, poor relations, grand-mothers, and all; and perhaps their martial appearance and high discipline might disarm Sir Charles Trevelyan's cry for disbandment—who knows?

The approaching season is one of interest to other than military men, and we shall be thankful for any intelligence that can be suffered to leak out without detriment to the aims of the high military authorities; and we are satisfied few things would afford greater satisfaction to friends at home than to know that everything is being done to infuse vitality and ready efficiency into every branch of every arm of her Majesty's forces in India.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

(*Friend of India*, May 11.)

What are called the religious portions of the English people seem to have drawn together as one man to defeat the Contagious Diseases Act, one of the best and most necessary sanitary measures ever devised. In India too—though there is here immensely more commonsense on the subject than in England—there are not wanting indications of the same kind of mistaken view and effort, and it devolves upon us as journalists to remove this view if we can, and, if we cannot, to at all events secure the satisfaction of having tried. We are advocates for the measure on these grounds. First, that the law is intended to cut up the most fearful of diseases, perpetuating consequences on many generations unborn. Secondly, that all society suffers by the evil thing; that it enters into families perfectly innocent of the vice; that it impairs the character of whole armies, and towns, and bids fair to destroy not only the principles, but the very stamina and life of nations. Thirdly, that the opponents of the Contagious Diseases Acts (and many of them in England are advocates of a Permissive Liquor Bill, which certainly would curtail personal freedom,) cannot show any substitute for the sanitary measure, nominally existing but only very partially carried out. Here is an acknowledged evil. Here too is a remedy—harsh, sharp, not pleasant (not even decent, if it were not dealing with gross indecency, and hence itself no more indecent than a thousand other things that living entails on human life; a remedy, however, of great mercifulness—thousands of poor girls having been saved against their will—and as necessary as providing against small-pox or cholera.

We have heard it said that the advocates of the Acts are people who wish to be vicious with impunity. Well, not the intelligent advocates of the Acts, and certainly not the scientific ones. No ordinarily reasonable man who ever thought of the subject, on the basis of practical information, would be likely to need these Acts for himself, for the loathsomeness of the subject is as a pit of corruption. No, no, it is not such men who need such Acts. The entire subject cannot be discussed publicly, but why not keep it prominently before our Social Science Associations, where it might be thoroughly discussed? We saw recently, in an American medical journal, a long list of the opinions of medical men, in Europe—chiefly France—to the effect that the disease frequently cannot be detected. There is not, therefore, any impunity to persons who seek for it while pursuing vicious courses. The *Indian Medical Gazette* this month also contains an excellent article on the subject, with, however, we think one important error. The writer admits that continental laws on the subject have given rise to dreadful abuses, which, however, he thinks may be altogether, or in a great measure, avoided by preserving the purely sanitary principle of the English law, as distinct from continental laws which are directed against the existence of prostitution. By carefully eliminating all objects and reasons but those of public health, for which the law of England is designed, it will at once be seen that with the removal of misconception, all rational grounds of objection disappear."

The writer can scarcely have paid much attention to the discussions in England, or he would have known that nearly all the advocacy of the Acts is on purely sanitary grounds, and that moral grounds never are brought in, save as a set-off to the arguments of persons who say that the Acts are immoral. Charges of the other kind are, we know, made and repeated, but they are for the most part utterly false, and evince defective reasoning on the part of the people—chiefly religious people—who make them. Then as to the continental laws, the writer seems to suppose that the objection in England is to those laws being directed against prostitution. The real fact is that the only powerful objection to them is that they foster prostitution and make it a trade. There is a mighty difference between the two things. Apart from this, however, the article is sound, thoughtful, and ought to have weight and to carry conviction wherever it is read. We sincerely trust that the Calcutta Justices will take the Act out of Mr. Hogg's hands, and provide for it a machinery at once effective and as far as possible above the suspicion of being set in motion by any influences but those of law and justice. The religious people in England fancy that they have shown their power against the Acts. And so they have, but it is by joining themselves to Bael Peor—to the brothel keepers and harlots who to a woman and a man are for free trade in vice. Of course when the Church and the world, the flesh and the devil, go together, they are irresistible. But there will be a reaction some day.

ORDERS FOR THE THEATRE.

"Asmodeus" writes to the *Pioneer*:—

There is a movement afloat among theatrical managers that has my hearty approval, the abolition of the "order" system. Why it has not been assailed before and how it has continued to flourish, is one of the mysteries of the theatrical world. There are men one meets about town of all classes and degrees, from the tip-top swell in the bow window of his club down to the dapper little man with the greasy fingers who cuts my hair at Trueffitt's or Clements's,—and to a *status* lower than his, whose pride and boast it is that they are constant play-goers and that they never pay. Now why is this? What reason can they assign for their being entitled to an "order" whenever they choose to ask for it? Of course the swell pays in other ways. If Captain Lardy Dardy gets private boxes and stalls pretty much when he asks for them, and when "business" is not good, it is an understood thing that Captain L. D. makes up for it on benefits to a liberal amount; and if he is a gentleman, of course he behaves as such, and discovers, if he thinks at all about the matter, that his gift boxes and stalls come very expensive in the end. But there are many middle and, I am sorry to say, upper class snobs also who live on the poor players, so to speak, and give them no return,—who, on the strength of knowing an actor and having a slight acquaintance with a manager, demand the right of *entrée* with an audacity unbounded. They trade, too, on their successful impudence, and procure boxes for friends and acquaintances, and for those who are neither. I believe managers have groaned under the burden for a long time, but have not seen their way to fight it. It had become a system, and a man wrote to a manager or actor for orders to the play as he would to his member for "the Gallery,"—only he asked a favour of the latter, and took it very much as a matter of course with the former. These men too had not the slightest right to a free admission,—they were not connected with the press, they were not "patrons" of the drama, except very gratuitous ones,—and in some instances actors have told me that they have been asked for orders by persons they did not know! How often have I not heard,—how often has not every one heard,—when two or three men are dining or chatting together, and some theatre is mentioned where something worth seeing is going on,—one of the party say,—"Oh, we will go and I'll write to So-and-So for a box." The unfortunate So-and-So—unless his theatre is doing real business—sends the box in obedience to a custom,—though the reason thereof he would be puzzled to explain. My butcher if I was to ask him for a rump-steak with my compliments, would be apt to return what the Irishman termed "an evasive reply," and Messrs. Pool or Smalpage have not yet begged my acceptance of a suit of clothes. But the poor manager who has embarked his capital in a theatre is considered fair game, and must give away guineas, half-guineas, or five shillings to any body who has the cheek to ask him. Well there, is a stir in the managerial world to see if the tyranny can be overthrown, and Miss Litton of the New Court Theatre has set the example which the lessee of the Queen's Theatre has just followed. If other managers and lessees will pluck up spirit and combine to boldly oppose it, I think they will have the public with them. "Orders" are as a rule rather objectionable people, and I don't like, if I am at a theatre with ladies, to find two of the class in the next stalls. There is a seediness about them if there is nothing worse, and they generally have a shame-faced appearance, and shirk the gaze of the box-keeper. I don't mean to say I have never used "orders" myself, but I never felt very comfortable when I did. The attendant used to eye me superciliously, I fancied, and not even a shilling would abate the rigour of his lash. Then you are put anywhere, the worst box or the worst stall, and you feel guilty, and think every one knows you are paper. A "paper" house is easily known. It is the oddest mixture of people—shabby genteel, virtuously vulgar, and flauntingly vicious. The aspect of the private boxes at a theatre which is not doing at all well, and which the manager likes to see filled, is rather painful. A worthy cheesemonger and family in one, the women dressed in gorgeous colours, and leaning out of the box that they may be seen in all their glory by any friends who may happen to be there—and in the one next to them three "ladies" from the Wood, who have dined and brought with them a couple of ruffianly-looking men of the Champagne-Charlie stamp, the whole party about half intoxicated and making as much noise as is consistent with safety. What a dreary audience for the poor players; better empty boxes than such an *entourage*. I wish the movement, which Miss Litton has so commendably commenced, a successful issue.

THE REFORM OF PRUSSIAN TACTICS.

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE R.A. INSTITUTION, WOOLWICH, DEC. 13, 1870, BY LT.-COL. C. C. CHESNEY, R.E.

Major-General F. M. Eardly-Wilmot presided, and expressed his regret at having to do so when there were present so many well known officers distinguished in active service. He was glad, however, to see so large a meeting to do honour to Colonel Chesney, who was personally known to many present, and who had been long and honourably esteemed through his writings and lectures. He was at present in the garrison, filling the post of an officer of artillery who was charged with an important duty among the sick and wounded abroad, and had consented to favour them with a lecture on a subject which would at any time be valuable and interesting, but was under present circumstances peculiarly so. The lecturer was most anxious that there should be some discussion on this paper, and that those who took an interest in the subject should make such remarks and enquiries as the occasion prompted, and thereby assist in the examination of the principles enunciated. One other observation he wished to make, and that was to remind the audience that, in speaking of the French and the Prussians in connection with this subject, they must be understood to refer to them simply as pawns upon the chess-board to illustrate the moving incidents in the great drama of war, without being supposed to entertain prejudice or predilection towards one side or the other. With this understanding to prepare the ground, he would introduce the lecturer, Colonel Chesney. (Applause.)

Colonel Chesney commenced his lecture by saying that the Prussian nation had acquired a reputation in military matters before all others, chiefly because of the attention which its people had devoted to military science in preference to any other study. Nearly a hundred years ago (in 1772), Harris, first Lord Malmesbury, was impressed with the great devotion of Prussian officers of the day to their profession, using words which, though not accurately representing the circumstances of the present time, were still essentially true, in that the Prussians did now, as even then, keep up a closer acquaintance than others with all the higher details, and among the rest, with military tactics, the immediate subject of this evening. He would first say, speaking of tactics as a special subject divided from that of strategy, that the Prussians were fully aware of the impossibility of teaching tactics by rule. The well known Prussian writer, Von Verdy, had declared that tactics could not be reduced to any absolute and definite rule, but must vary in a great measure, according to the circumstances of the moment, the object sought to be attained, and the means at hand for the purpose. To demonstrate this, they had to take only the first case which suggested itself—the position of an officer in command of troops about to engage the enemy. It was a most difficult matter, without information, for an officer so placed to ascertain the strength of the force opposed to him, and upon the extent of his knowledge in that respect it was clear that his tactics must depend. It would be easy to quote more than one incident from the war of 1866 in which an Austrian officer in command had been led into the use of improper tactics by inferring that the number of the enemy was larger than it really was, because he was opposed to a better weapon, and possibly to better troops. If, however, they could not teach tactics by rule, Von Verdy, had added, they could lay down certain leading principles which the military mind could acquire and apply in practice, according to circumstances. As, for instance, in that same war of 1866, at Sadowa, a General of Division (Fransecky) in the Prussian First Army, seeing the exact position of affairs, felt bound to occupy the enemy at whatever loss to his own division; and, on the other hand, another General of Division in the same service had not long before to do just the contrary—namely, to spread out his men as much as possible, and show a large front, so as to draw upon him the attention of the enemy, while, at the same time, he suffered no more loss than he could not possibly avoid. So, whatever principles were laid down for their instruction in this part of the Art of War, they must vary in application according to different circumstances.

Passing now directly to the subject of his lecture, Colonel Chesney said he had been long in the habit of treating such subjects not theoretically, but historically; or rather, instead of following the whole course of history, he preferred to take one or two cases and discuss them minutely in all their details as affecting the question in hand, and that was the course he proposed to pursue in illustrating the "Reform of Prussian Tactics." He thought that any sound writer would lay down what Von Verdy has, as the chief great principles in moving great bodies of men, the two following:—first, clearness in what one sees; and secondly, energy in the conduct of the business. Neither of these could certainly be taught by rule, but the example of what others had done, and the experience of other men in certain circumstances must, if carefully studied, be of advantage to the soldier. In practice, one special condition must always be considered. If an officer commanding a division was acting as part of a corps, and receiving his orders from the General in command, he would have little independence or discretion; but if, on the other hand, he were acting independently with his division, the whole course of his tactics, under apparently precisely similar circumstances, might be very different.

They would now go back to the early history of their subject—the reform of Prussian tactics. The later school of Frederic had often been commented on rather harshly; but it was not so contemptible as was generally supposed. The extremes to which drilling and dressing were carried were a necessary consequence of the exercises then in vogue, and especially of the system of marching in what is now termed "open column of companies," absolute precision in distance being essential to bring the troops into line immediately at the word, and so find them ready for action. It was true that in Prussia, as well as in other countries which followed her, the system was carried to an absurd extent, even to the distance between a man's buttons and the length of his pig-tail; and so precise did we become in England, that it had been usual to rouse out the troops two, or even three hours before the time fixed for parade, because it was supposed to take that time to get the parade properly ready. However, the Prussian system, with all its defects, was the model adopted generally on the continent until the revolutionary wars, both in America and Europe, brought its well known collapse. The Prussians drew out of the war with the Republic before they had time to test their system of line and open companies against the French system of column; but after remaining at peace for ten years, there came the war of 1806 and the meeting of the two schools. One's mind naturally recurs to the battle of Jena; but the lecturer prefers selecting for illustration a skirmish which took place four days previous to that engagement at Saalfeld. The advance guards met in a small plain, and what happened showed how ineffectual were the tactics of the Prussians. The Prussian force was commanded by Prince Louis, a relation of the King of Prussia, who posted his main force in a line, with detachments to the right and left, sending a battalion and a half to occupy an eligible position on a hill to the right, and skirmishers to a small muddy stream which offered a kind of boundary on the left. Whilst he was so employed, Marshal Lannes, the officer in command of the French, saw his advantage, and prepared to overthrow the Prussians by a simple process. Deploying from a mountain pass to the right and left, he sent out skirmishers, who, having plenty of cover, kept up a good fire on the line until it was thoroughly shaken. In a short time the line was almost broken by their sharp fire, when the skirmishers ceased firing, and columns came suddenly up through them, captured the guns, and broke through the line. Louis being killed, his small army retreated with great loss. From that hour the Prussians adopted the French model, resorting to the use of skirmishers in every advance; and if the details of any battle (Ligny, for instance) were analysed, it would be found that, from May 1813 to the close of the war, there was practically no difference between the mode of warfare on the one side or the other. Taking another stride in history, the lecturer said that after the battle of Waterloo there was no further change, until the introduction of rifled artillery and the needle gun rendered certain alterations unavoidable. It was a singular fact that Dreyse discovered the needle gun, and presented it to the King of Prussia as early as 1830, as perfect as it now was; but he could not make way against the conservatism which is generally found to exist in military matters, and it was not until 1849 that his invention was practically adopted, and used with considerable execution against the Baden insurgents. That, however, was a small affair, and no great change followed in Prussian tactics, which remained much as they were left at Waterloo, until the French fought and won the battle of Solferino in 1859. That event, as far as he (Colonel Chesney) could judge from being amongst them as a traveller, made the Prussians feel anxious and uncomfortable—a feeling intensified by the fact that Prussia had just found considerable difficulty in mobilising her army. Then came the well known lecture of Prince Frederic Charles, who showed the principles upon which the French had acted, and how they might be adapted with advantage by the Prussians. The lecture filled a great want, and the suggestions were well received, not because they were the suggestions of a prince, but because they met the demand of the age. The prince pointed out that the French fought on apparently loose principles, but yet with a degree of design which was not at first apparent; and his argument was, "If we take the best of the French system and apply it to the best of our own, we shall infallibly beat the French whenever we meet them." That advice, "How to beat the French," as it was popularly called (though that was not the real title of the lecture), was put into practice for the instruction of the Prussian officers in tactics in 1861. In principle, the "Tactical Instructions" was essentially different from any drill-book hitherto published. The French, as late as four years ago, had a secret guide book in use among their staff, something similar in intention, but in execution totally different, and of an effete, antiquated type, as Colonel Chesney could assert from personal knowledge of it. Putting aside the minute details of drill in the field, instead of attempting to tell a man exactly what he was to do under all conceivable circumstances, the new Prussian tactics assumed that an officer in command of any force was possessed of certain intelligence, and gave him considerable latitude. He was taught to study and to reason, and to work out the result of his knowledge and his theories in practice. At the same time the drills, especially of the infantry, were modified, and made more elastic by breaking up the large and unwieldy battalions into four companies each, allowing the troops to work more independently, to manœuvre at times out of step, and the like. The increased elasticity was great, and the Prussians had made an improvement from which they saw no necessity to go back.

The new tactics were brought into practice with vast success in the Austrian campaign, but that was too short and too one-sided to afford a test of their efficiency. However, the Prussians made two remarkable failures, both on one day, the 27th of June, and in one case were fairly beaten by equal numbers of the Austrians. The other case was that of Langensalza; and in enquiring the cause of that failure they would find that the Hanoverians occupied three villages with three of their four brigades, having one in reserve behind a river running below a steep hill. In front, the Prussians approached to fight in their favourite company columns, and it was found that each officer naturally tried to get a good ground for himself. Thus, though they approached in regular order of battle, the main body and the reserve advancing together at the usual interval, it happened that when they came in contact with the enemy, and were in that fidgety state which men always were in under fire, the companies took up ground to right and left as they could, the reserve had dissipated itself, and the whole at last formed a complete line of single companies. The Hanoverians thereupon massed their troops, made a direct charge upon the centre, and in a few minutes the line was cut in two and the Prussians in full retreat. It was more difficult to understand how they lost the second battle of that day—the battle of Trautenau. The Prussian General, Bonin, was approaching Trautenau in two columns, with 30,000 men, expecting to meet the Austrians in the neighbourhood; and the Austrian General, Gablenz, with a similar *corps d'armée*, was coming to meet him in the other direction. The breaking of a bridge delayed the first of the Prussian columns, and the second waited some time for it to come up. The Austrians meanwhile pushed on to Trautenau, and the Prussians came forward to meet and drive them back with their first division. A portion of the other division was advancing to the south, and the commanding officer, seeing that the country was more open, advanced his force of eight battalions unsupported in a thin line in that direction. Owing to the delay, it was getting late in the afternoon. The Austrian General, getting his troops together, made a determined attack on the Prussian line, and drove it back over the ground so far that it got into confusion; it was too late in the day to alter the result, and it ended in a decided retreat.

In speaking of this event, the lecturer remarked as a notable fact in the Prussian system, that the General who suffered this defeat was now high in command in the Prussian service, and that the march before the disaster of Trautenau was taken by Von Verdy as a special object of study; showing that the Prussians were neither ashamed to acknowledge being beaten nor above turning the lesson to their own advantage. It should be remarked also of Trautenau that the loss of the Austrians was immense, notwithstanding their victory, showing the immense superiority of the Prussian weapon; and the action led to nothing, because on the next day its result was decisively reversed by Benedek's inferiority elsewhere.

That these two defeats were due to special causes the lecturer said was evident from the different results of the same tactics in the rest of the short campaign, and he instanced the battle of Kissingen as a striking illustration to show how readily the Prussians developed their tactical plans. The town was defended by a brigade of Bavarians, with some cavalry, when the main force of the Prussians came upon them. A bridge across the river in a pleasure garden outside the town had been destroyed by the defenders, but the piles were left, and in a few minutes the engineers broke up the floor of a house and laid the planks across the piles, so as practically to rebuild the bridge. The infantry, profiting by their company formation, were able to cross the bridge and deploy beyond it rapidly, though they were shot down in numbers; and as soon as they got over they took ground by companies to the right, and with overwhelming force turned and drove the Bavarians out.

When the war was at an end, every one in Prussia was well pleased with the new system. They thought they had got to perfection until the well-known work the "Tactical Retrospect" appeared, criticising freely the various events of 1866, and pointing out especially that there was still a great deal wanting in Prussian infantry tactics to accommodate them to the increased elasticity of the company formation. It was only natural that the anonymous author should be challenged to give his remedy for the defects he had indicated, and to state what he would substitute for the system which he had derided and condemned; and at length another pamphlet, also anonymous, under the title of the "Prussian Infantry in 1869," appeared from the same pen; and a translation by Colonel H. Aimé Ouvry, C.B., had recently been published in England. The author, the lecturer said, was plainly a man of really great talent, but he did not the least believe it was Prince Frederick Charles, as some asserted, for the internal evidence was entirely opposed to such a conclusion. The pamphlets certainly made the Prussian military authorities very angry, and an elaborate reply was published only last April by Colonel Von Bronsart—the tactical ideas of which, it was well understood, were those of Von Moltke himself—in which the writer made distinct proposals of his own in opposition to the plans of the anonymous author. The lecturer proceeded to explain, by two diagrams, the two systems; on the one hand that advocated by the author of the "Tactical Retrospect," and on the other that of Von Moltke. The plans of the former appeared (for they were not shown by any sketch of his own) to condemn columns altogether. He had thought it was impossible (writing last year) to bring troops into action in that form in the face of the breech-loader; neither did he approve of the line formation, because no line could be effective without volleys, and volleys could not be expected now. What he proposed was, to open the ordinary line so as to allow two paces between man and man. Applying this to practice, he said that skirmishers were not effective enough for a charge, but he would have them approach to within 350 paces of the enemy and open fire; the leading company would throw out skirmishers, and he would have no supports, but at 100 paces behind he would have two companies in open column, and a fourth at 200 paces behind in close column. Opposed to this was the plan of Von Moltke, which would probably have been ere this adopted but for the breaking out of the war with France. Von Moltke proposed to throw out a line of skirmishers from the two leading companies, with two-thirds of each company in support, the remainder of the battalion forming double column 400 paces behind. The lecturer explained this part of his subject in detail by reference to the diagrams, and expressed his own opinion that, theoretically, reason was on the side of Von Moltke; but Colonel Bronsart's strong point was that the open order system would not work, for the open order line must (admittedly by the proposer's own words) close upon the centre in charging, just as skirmishers would have to do if used to charge under fire, and this attempt to close would be fatal. In fact, he showed that the plan had been tried in Prussia many years before, and that, as the closing on the centre would be disastrous to the forward movement, the principle had been condemned as utterly impracticable.

The Prussians made the behaviour of officers and men in action and on the march the subjects of careful study, and the lecturer cited Von Verdy's "Conduct of Troops" as a remarkable example of the careful study of staff duties. Von Verdy took as his particular subject the march leading to that disaster of Trautenau of which they had been speaking; and his most important point was, that subordinate officers in command of any body of troops should invariably be informed, as far as it could effect their own action, of what the enemy was doing, and also of what was in the mind of their own commanding officer. This was so much like the advice given by the Archduke Albert on the same subject, that they might have supposed Von Verdy borrowed the idea, but that we knew Von Verdy's suggestion was published in a lecture privately first; and the only conclusion they could come to was, that two able men, in pursuing the same subject about the same time, had arrived at similar conclusions.

The lecturer went on to say that there was as yet great difficulty in reviewing the tactics of the present war, owing to the impracticability of obtaining precise information; but there were, nevertheless, certain facts on which they might found certain deductions. At the first important engagement of the campaign—the battle of Woerth—they knew that columns were formed by brigades, probably nearly contiguous battalion columns; at all events there was good evidence that the Prussians did charge in large, heavy columns, and so carried their point. In some of the late actions it had been said that all that had been done was done by company columns; but at all the larger actions, and in a most important degree at Forbach, the companies were supported and fed from reserves behind. Forbach, indeed, was won mainly by company columns charging up a hill so steep that the men could not fire their muskets. At the more recent affair of the 30th of October, the infantry and artillery were combined by the Prussians with great effect. The plan was, to take the railway station and village of Le Bourget; and the General in command, although by no means a specially distinguished officer, afforded a remarkable instance of an officer's carefully preparing his tactics. He divided his force into three columns, one advancing direct for the scene of action, another to occupy some houses on the right, and the third advancing by a different road on the left upon the little village of Drancey, and making for the railway station behind the village, to cut off the French in that direction from Paris. In making this detail the commanding officer also divided his batteries between the columns. The lecturer proceeded to describe the successful attack upon Le Bourget and Drancey, which he said had been ably delineated by a correspondent of the *Daily News*, from information gleaned from a Prussian officer, and which information Colonel Chesney said he had found, by comparison with other sources, was very correct. The admirable tactics displayed on the 30th of October he had quoted especially, because they were the work of an ordinary Prussian officer, no more eminent or able perhaps than other officers occupying similar positions in the same service, and therefore an illustration of the valuable training those officers received. The lecturer further showed, by a review of the action in which Garibaldi was repulsed, on the 26th of Nov., in his feeble attempt to get into Dijon, how carefully the plans of the Prussians, even on a small scale, were laid, and how skilfully they were executed. Those who had read the "Tactical Retrospect" would see how the criticisms of the anonymous writer had been fulfilled in this present war. It was especially due to the better combination of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, that the results of the war had been achieved; and more than one prophecy of the "Tactical Retrospect" had been thereby fulfilled in a remarkable manner. As the author of that work had predicted, artillery had not been used so much to beat down the artillery of the enemy as to weaken the opposing line, so as to prepare the way for the attack of the infantry, which would instinctively make for the weak point. In that respect the "Retrospect" had been right, though in others it was clearly quite wrong. The author had settled the right use of artillery, and experience had so far confirmed his judgment.

The lecturer said he need not go any further into details to illustrate his subject, but he would just say a word in defence of lecturing publicly at all on these subjects. It might be said by some that the officers of the British army had better not study the higher branches of military science, and a knowledge of tactics might possibly never be required of them; but for his part he could not help the conviction that their fleet upon "the silver streak of sea" around them could not be always depended upon for the complete protection of the land. It might be that they would have to resort to the army for ultimate defence, and if this were in any case so, the British army ought not to be behind any other army in any branch of knowledge. It ought not to be, if it ever had been, that Brigadiers should be found in command of mixed bodies of troops with the most trifling knowledge of artillery and cavalry, and utterly unacquainted with their uses in combination with infantry. It ought not to be that they should wait to learn these things until the enemy came upon them. Indeed, to completely avert invasion, England should be prepared, if necessary, to fight her battles abroad. The advice which Shakespeare had given her in "King John" was as true now as in the days of Queen Elizabeth:—

"What! shall they seek the lion in his den
And fright him there; and make him tremble there?
Oh, let it not be said! Forage, and run
To meet displeasure further from the doors;
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh."

Colonel Chesney resumed his seat amid long-continued applause.

Major-General Wilmot then invited any officer present to discuss the subject, and after a few moments' pause, said the duty devolved upon him of proposing a vote of thanks to Colonel Chesney, with whom he was sure they all agreed as to the necessity for study in those higher branches of military science and organisation which this war was teaching us. England, however, in his opinion was, with regard to such matters, the most wretched country in the world. (Applause, and a laugh.) If we want to make any military change, we go to Prussia or France, or some other place, for our models, and we never had a man rise amongst us to take into consideration the peculiar features of our country, our national character, constitution, and requirements, and cause our army and national defences to rest upon one basis. (Applause.) He believed that the universal feeling in the service was an anxious desire that our defences should not rest wholly upon the army, but that the army should preserve an intimate connection with the nation—that the soldier, in becoming a soldier, should not cease to be an Englishman. (Applause.) What we required was some one to bring before the country a scheme of defence which should embrace in one head the army, militia, and volunteers, all intimately connected with and depending upon each other. There is a little nation in Europe, but little thought of, which offered us a great example in this respect—a nation which, small though it be, was able on the first rumour of danger to send an army of 40,000 men to the frontier fully armed and equipped—a feat which he did not think that a nation which prided itself upon being one of the greatest in Europe could do. More than that he believed that in six weeks the little nation he spoke of could, if the danger increased, have sent forward an army of 200,000 men, to do which the larger nation would, according to present indications, require a very considerable time. The country which had set us this example was Switzerland, where they had a national army always ready organised, without interfering with the national industry. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that in the organisation of any true military system, including one of defence, our ordinary industrial character must be taken into consideration. He did not think it was requisite for England to adopt (if he might use a strong term) a despotic system. She wanted a system of defence suited to her character as a commercial country, and there was no reason why a commercial country should not—and we know that it does—produce men as able and patriotic as any nation in the world, even where the people were all soldiers. (Applause.) He hoped the lecture they had heard would convince them, if they had any doubts, of the value of an advanced education for officers of the army. It was the extent of his knowledge which made the Prussian soldier formidable in the field; and he hoped that every officer present, and especially those who were young and would have to meet the requirements of future years, would take the lesson to heart, and make the army as perfect as possible. It was the duty of every officer personally to inform himself of every advance made in military experience at home or abroad, and by his conversation, his writing, and speaking, to make the national requirements thoroughly understood; so as to render it impossible for any Government long to delay in placing the defences of the country on a sound basis. There was a stong feeling in civil life that the officers of the army were opposed to all advancement. The military profession was to a certain extent conservative, not caring to be the frequent subject of the wonderful nostrums and experiments frequently tried and more frequently recommended. It was always jealous of any innovation which was bad, but its conservatism was not opposed to the introduction of anything that was good, and likely to be of advantage to the service and to the nation. (Applause.) He regretted that there did not appear to be a disposition to fully discuss the subject before them, but he desired to ask Colonel Chesney a question. In speaking of Le Bourget, the lecturer had commended the system adopted of breaking up the artillery into three divisions. Would that principle be generally adopted by the Prussians on a larger scale?

Colonel Chesney replied that at Le Bourget the artillery was divided because there were three separate attacks. In any engagement the arrangement of the attack and the disposition of the artillery must depend upon circumstances.

Major-General Wilmot asked, further, if there was not some advantage on the Prussian side in their system of keeping the artillery behind the infantry. It appeared to him that the French had always been in haste to bring up their artillery to the attack, while the Prussians, relying on their long range, kept their artillery more in the background.

Colonel Chesney said the Prussian tactics in regard to artillery certainly had the advantage, and posting the guns behind infantry was specially serviceable when fighting on a hill. In connection with this subject he invited the attention of officers to the question of percussion shells, in relation to which they had gained remarkable experience out of the present war. Thus, at Gravelotte, where they were firing uphill, the Prussians wasted a considerable proportion of their shells by their flying out of range before bursting; whereas at Sedan, which was fought in a hollow, every shot told.

In answer to Colonel Wright, Colonel Chesney gave some further explanations of his diagram illustrating the propositions laid down in the "Tactical Retrospect."

Colonel Domville said he thought it should be noted that in the Prussian army the company consisted of 250 men, and the large and unwieldy battalions in which they formerly manœuvred having been broken up into half battalions of four companies each, it would become a question whether we, in the British service, had not in our present battalions of ten small companies each, a force in point of numbers about equal to the Prussian half battalion; one that would be found equally flexible, whilst at the same time it would retain that cohesion which, enabling the whole body to act in concert under one commander, would render a defeat from similar causes to those that caused the Prussian reverse at Langensalza to be impossible. He thought the principle of throwing out a line of skirmishers from the leading companies, with supports formed from two-thirds of each of the remaining companies, was one which would never work as well as the practice of forming the skirmishers entirely from one or more whole company, with the companies in support and in reserve unbroken. In the same manner, in covering the advance of a brigade or larger body, he thought entire regiments should be employed, and not parts of several. Unity of action would thus be obtained, and they would work under their own regimental officers, captains as well as field officers. In the Prussian system it would seem as if these latter officers are almost entirely ignored, and thus a very important link in the chain of responsibility appears to be wanting in field operations.

Colonel Chesney replied that the point raised by Colonel Domville was an open question. The object of taking skirmishers from separate portions of the line was to get a larger proportion of commanding officers among them; for the Prussians thought that with only one commanding officer to a very long line of skirmishers, there was more than one man could well do.

Colonel Domville said his opinion was that it was certainly better to have the line of skirmishers all under one commander, and they would necessarily have their due proportion of officers, whether the skirmishers be composed of one company or more.

Colonel Wright said there was a pamphlet lying on the library table proposing a plan of skirmishing by sending out skirmishers right from the front, and thereby avoiding the delay involved in getting skirmishing companies out of the way of the advance.

Colonel Chesney said that was apparently merely theoretical; but he had not read the scheme proposed, and was not prepared to praise or condemn it.

Major Geary said that in the pamphlet referred to by the lecturer, viz. the "Retrospect," of 1866, it appeared to be under consideration by the Prussians whether the escort for the artillery should not be formed of cavalry rather than of infantry, as heretofore. The writer, as far as he could recollect, said that when a battery commander gave the word "Trot," he looked down with dismay upon the anxious faces of his infantry escort. In reading this, he could not but be struck with the applicability of this situation to the commander of an English field battery, should he find himself in action called upon to trot, when he looked down upon the faces of his gun detachments. (Laughter, and applause.) He remarked that the distinguishing feature of field artillery upon which the German author insisted should be its mobility. Doubtless our horse artillery was the finest in the world; but, after all, the field batteries formed our artillery of the line. The Prussian field artillery, he was informed, carried gunners on the axle-tree boxes, as well as on the limbers—a plan we had found to work well for so many years in India, and which system many of his brother officers agreed with him, he believed, in considering might well be adopted in our field batteries at the present time. He could not feel helping that to lecture to field artillery officers on tactics, so long as they did not possess the means of moving with their gun detachments beyond a walk, though interesting and improving to their minds, was likely to be practically as futile as teaching a bear to dance with his hind legs tied together. (Loud applause.)

Captain Strange said he was astonished to see at Chalons last year that the French artillery had no means of carrying its gunners except on the wagons. It was to such mistakes, combined with their imperfect tactics, such as advancing their artillery with or before skirmishers, and (to enable them to bring up gunners) getting their wagons into impossible positions, that the disastrous results of the campaign to the French were in some measure to be attributed. Besides this, the men were handicapped, so to speak, by having to carry their packs and carbines, and hampered to such a degree that he had seen them fall off the wagons. In reference to the study of tactics in the British army, he should like to ask Colonel Chesney whether he thought it was practicable to learn it until a law was passed permitting troops to go across country?

Colonel Chesney said other nations had the same difficulty to contend with; and for want of all the opportunities they would like for practice, they must be content to use discussions such as this, and instruct one another and the public mind, which was generally perfectly indifferent about such things until a time came when the subject was forced upon it by the course of events. Those who had studied the matter should strive to teach the country what was needed, and he would encourage them by referring to Belgium, where, chiefly by the efforts of one able and energetic man, the army of the country had been put upon an excellent footing. (Applause.)

Major-General Sir Lintorn Simmons said he had hesitated to speak on the subject of the very able lecture they had heard; but, encouraged by the discussion, and by the very favourable reception of his brother officer, Colonel Chesney, he would venture to say a few words. The term "column," unless explained, was, he thought, liable to be misunderstood. In the French and most other armies, a column, as generally formed, consisted of several lines of men behind each other, in all twenty or more deep; but the Prussian company column was a different thing altogether, more approximating to a line, and one, moreover, of extreme flexibility. The Prussian formation is in three ranks; the company column, therefore, is either six or twelve deep—more generally the former, when, if the third rank is skirmishing, as is the custom with the troops in immediate contact with the enemy, the column is in reality only four deep. In this formation, if he understood the matter, they might either deliver their fire, the two front ranks kneeling, or they might deploy into line, the movement being so simple and rapid as to be capable of being executed in close proximity to the enemy. In the Russian war the enemy used columns so deep that the men could not make use of their arms. As an instance he would mention the attack on Kars, when the Russian columns were completely crushed by the fire of the musketry, aided by a very feeble artillery; their loss in killed and wounded, as since given to him by the Chief of the Russian Staff, was equal to the whole force opposed to them. He regarded the advance of a line of Prussian company columns as that of a very powerful though flexible line, and reminded the meeting that our own troops fought in line against the first Napoleon with admirable success. Now, however, when it has become necessary to give up the deep column formation, and deploy out of the range of rifled artillery at some 1,400 or 1,500 yds. from the enemy, he feared that an advance in line as practiced by us—which is perhaps the most difficult movement an army can be called up to perform—will be found almost impossible of execution; whereas the Prussian line was so broken up into a number of short lines that the advance was much less difficult, and therefore he thought these small pliable columns were better than any other formation for an advance. (Hear, hear.) There was one thing, however, above all others that the present war was teaching us, and that was the necessity of a thorough education of the officers of the army. (Applause.) The Prussians were educated to the fullest extent in the knowledge necessary for the duties they had to perform. This education not only favoured the column formation, but even that of the smallest columns ever known—sometimes no more than the two Uhlans with which the records of the war had made them so familiar. (A laugh.) The Prussians knew the roads and the formation of the country better than the natives, and everyone possessed a general knowledge of what he had to do that had been found of immense service in this campaign. And not only were the officers well educated, but the officers taught the men, and he attributed very much of their success in this war to cultivation of intellect and the high order of instruction that all had received. (Applause.)

Captain W. S. M. Wolfe said they had just been shown how the tactics of the Prussian infantry answered when it was successful, but he should like to know how the system would stand a repulse. It appeared to him that either of the formations displayed in the diagrams would, if compelled to retire, get into such a state of confusion that they could never be sufficiently reorganised to effect a creditable retreat. One had always heard in lectures and read in books how the Prussian infantry was to be taken into action, but one was never told how it was to be brought out again. (A laugh.) He begged to differ from the opinions expressed by some of the previous speakers as to the cause of the Prussian successes in this campaign, as he believed that the victory was simply the result of superior brute force. (Hear, hear.) He considered that our system of small battalions would have achieved the same results, and believed that the Prussian infantry would have been, in the event of a repulse, as thoroughly disorganised as they were at Langensalza in 1866.

Colonel Chesney said he must admit that the Prussian troops did get a good deal mixed up at Langensalza, as one square was composed of portions of five regiments, but that he did not think it was a fair case from which to judge the efficacy of the Prussian system.

Major-General Wilmot said nothing remained for him, as president of the meeting, but to return thanks to the lecturer for his valuable and interesting lecture, and to those who had taken part in the discussion. He was sure that everyone would agree with the remarks which had fallen from General Simmons as to the necessity of educating the army, and they were heartily glad that so able an officer had charge of the instruction of their young men. (Applause.) With regard to the remarks of Colonel Domville upon the selection of skirmishers, he might offer an opinion that, with the enemy in front of them, men would be more likely to pay attention to their officers than in mere practice, whether the skirmishers were all of one company or detailed from several. As regards the important point mentioned by Captain Wolfe, the formation was scarcely so peculiar as to render retreat more dangerous than usual. Whatever formation they might have been in before, if thoroughly routed they generally did the movement in one way, and that was in the best way they could. (A laugh.) He assured Colonel Chesney that the officers of the Royal Artillery appreciated his kindness in finding an opportunity, amid his numerous avocations, to come and give them the advantage of his careful study; and if at any future time he could give them another lecture, they would heartily rejoice. (Much applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

(*Economist*, April 15.)

Our objection to Mr. Auberon Herbert's speech at Nottingham in favour of applying the elective principle to the Head of the State is not its audacity, but its prematureness. There is no more reason for forbidding a member to advocate Republicanism from the platform than for forbidding a Professor to advocate it in a book. A certain, though as yet not an important Republican party, exists in England; and it is for the interest of the Monarchy, as well as of the country, that its ideas should be discussed, and discussed by men of more mark than the speakers who usually address the so-called Republican meetings. But while admitting fully Mr. Herbert's right to raise the question, we cannot but blame his choice of an opportunity, cannot but doubt if he recognises the risk he would, if successful, run of sacrificing Republicanism in order to secure a Republic. In a country like this, where the population is as yet uneducated, where the laws are exceptionally mild, and where the poor are very numerous, it is absolutely necessary that the law should in some way or other be made awful; that "treason"—that is, resistance to established order—should be considered an extremely dangerous experiment. This end—the first end of every scheme of Government—is secured here through the prestige attaching to the Crown. The common people believe that they cannot resist the Queen, and consequently obey laws which are not supported by any adequate force. In the counties more especially, order is maintained by a system of deferences, and an excited crowd will yield before a single policeman because they think him the representative of an invisible but irresistible force. If the Monarchy disappeared this habit of deference would disappear also, and we cannot see anything except armed force by which it could be replaced. It is very easy to say that the English are a law-abiding people, but it is not the fact. Unpopular laws in England are bitterly resisted, and in many cases resisted by force. We used to send soldiers against smugglers; the establishment of turnpikes in Wales was resisted by armed men; and Lord Grosvenor's attempt to prohibit Sunday trading was abandoned for fear of an insurrection in London. If England were to-morrow a Republic the Commons would on Monday find themselves obliged to stengthen authority in every direction, to levy more troops, to pay more police, to pass new and sharper laws for the protection of property—in short, to secure through a visible display of force what is now secured through the respect felt for the Sovereign's authority. The first end of Republican institutions—the preservation of [illegible] would have to be sacrificed to secure the first [illegible] institutions of government—the preservation [illegible] It is true that this danger is a temporary [illegible] when the people are once educated the neces[illegible] artificial system will disappear; but they [illegible] educated before a radical change in the cons[illegible] so much as broached—except for purposes of d[illegible] Mr. Herbert will say that the people once [illegible] of a superincumbent weight will very spe[illegible] nise themselves; but he himself must be well a[illegible] as yet they show little disposition to do it. It [illegible] melancholy fact that in England a public mee[illegible] a great person in the chair is usually orderly, and with a little person is usually disorderly; but it is a fact, and statesmen are compelled to take all facts, however ignoble, into the account. No doubt there are parts of Great Britain, as for example Scotland, which are ripe for Republicanism; but those parts are few, and do not include either the great cities or the great manufacturing counties, places of all others where order is most important to well-being.

Mr. Herbert's main hope in advocating Republicanism appears to be the introduction of a simpler method of life into the country, but that is certainly not the object of the less educated English Republicans. We doubt if it is an attainable object at all, believing that whenever a wealthy class is permitted to exist, the best corrective of its luxury it not simplicity as Mr. Herbert understands it, but the simplicity which comes of excessive refinement; and the abolition of a Court—that is, of a final standard of refinement—would not tend to increase this; but we may let that pass. The practical point is not Mr. Herbert's view, but the view of the class which alone is likely to begin any serious Republican agitation. We question if there is much hope to be found in that view. The speakers who try to enounce it in Land Leagues, in Republican programmes, and in public meetings, all seem to us inspired with one idea—that a Republic would diminish the suffering of townspeople, would in some unknown way reduce the inequalities in the external condition of different classes in the country. We cannot see how the change, even if beneficial in other ways, could possibly secure this result. A Republican Assembly might no doubt allow land to be sold like sugar, but the only result of that would be that it would be absorbed more rapidly by those who could pay most for it. It might decree that all landed property should be equally divided at death, but that would only drive the energetic, as in America, to vast accumulations of personalty. It might even order estates to be sold, and help the labourers to buy them; but the only effect of that would be to create a class more immoveably Conservative than Peers, and possessed besides of very great physical power. The townspeople on the continent are not better off but worse off than they are here, and so they would be in America but for the abundance of work. No doubt a certain equality might be introduced into the external forms of society, but that would be of very little value to the oppressed class, and is certainly not the object for which some of them are contending when they cheer for a Republic. In one programme before us it is suggested that the means of raising the people should be a change in the incidence of taxation—that indirect should be replaced by direct taxes; but that suggestion involves this unanswerable dilemma. Either a Republic will divide property more equally, or it will not. If it will not, then the equality of condition desired will not be attained; and if it will, the power of those who resist direct taxation, and especially taxation on land, will be indefinitely increased. A new land tax could not be imposed either in France or America without insurrection. We doubt in fact whether the substitution of a Republic for a Monarchy would in England produce any economic results at all and whether therefore the first consequences of change would not be a disappointment so cruel as to produce the reaction which in their politics Englishmen have hitherto avoided, and the kind of disorder which ends in military dictatorship. This is a very small and a very crowded country to try experiments in, and till education has made them a little safer they are better let alone. When education has taught men like Mr. Herbert that Republicanism and luxury are not incompatible, and men like Mr. Odger that economic forces are nearly independent of forms of government, it will begin to be safe to believe that Englishmen can dispense with the useful fiction that their government is conducted from above.

£25,000 picked up under a stone! This sounds incredible, but is actually what occurred lately in a diamond field at the Cape. A stone was lying in the corner of a claim, a native turned the stone over and found beneath it a diamond valued on the spot at £25,000.

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SOCIAL SELECTION.

(*Saturday Review*, April 15.)

To persons who feel themselves aggrieved by Mr. Darwin's speculations as to our ancestry, the consolation is generally held out that they should look forward to the probable condition of our posterity. If, on the one hand, we have descended from the monkeys, or from that still less flattering progenitor the "tidal animal," how noble a being, on the other hand, will be the man—if we may venture so to call him—who will succeed to our supremacy on the planet! Conceive a creature who is as much in advance of us as we are of one of the inferior animals; to whom Shakspeare appears like a dumb animal with some rudimentary indications of taste and feeling, and to whom the problems which were too complex for the intellect of Newton are self-evident truths scarcely requiring formal demonstration to a schoolboy, and let us rejoice over the glorious destinies reserved for our race. How far the consolation is legitimate need not be inquired any more than how far the theory on which it reposes is true. Such questions require volumes or libraries instead of articles, and we need only observe in passing that the prospect requires a very extended philanthropy to make it particularly attractive. It is difficult to take a very lively interest in beings who are divided from us by a few millions of years, and probably most men's affections for their descendants do not extend beyond three or four generations. But, assuming for the present that the doctrine is well-founded, it suggests some inquiries in which we ought to be interested. Mr. Galton, in his book on Hereditary Genius, threw out some hints as to the importance of improving the breed of mankind. According to him it was at least as important to raise a superior race of human beings as a superior race of pigs or horses; and he further considered that it was fully as practicable. The Greeks, for example, were a nation who, in an intellectual sense, were a head and shoulders taller than all other mortals. The average Athenian surpassed the average Englishman in the same direction, though not to the same extent, as that in which the Englishman surpasses the negro. Unfortunately that unparalleled race was absorbed or extinguished by its inferiors, and men have never yet risen again to the level which it attained. But there is no reason, it is argued, why the results once gained by some fortuitous combination of circumstances should not be again reached by a conscious process. If we took proper pains in promoting marriages between the best-endowed families, we should gradually produce an aristocracy claiming good blood in a higher sense than of old; our Tuppers would become Tennysons, and our Tennysons would be raised to a level higher than has hitherto been reached by any of the great poets of old. The influence of such a process, if it could be extended to the whole nation, would be still more beneficial. Men are always quarrelling over the details of political machinery. They think comparatively little of that which is in reality a far more important object—that, namely, of producing a race of successors with stronger bodies and larger brains than their ancestors. The extention of the suffrage or the abolition of some remaining class privilege is hailed with disproportionate exultation, whilst few people trouble themselves to ask whether our children are growing up with sounder constitutions and more lively intellects. If it were once understood that the elevation of the general type was both desirable and practicable, we should attend to matters of more vital importance than those which are generally most keenly agitated.

Such views as these, whatever may be the proportion of truth which they contain, have a rather visionary aspect. We are not prepared to legislate in the spirit of Plato. It is pretty clear that the day in which the improvement of the race will be an object consciously pursued by the means suggested is at a considerable distance. If we were all Quakers, and allowed marriages to be arranged by our superiors, instead of leaving them to the caprice of the people most concerned, there might be some chance of trying the experiment. As matters stand, it seems highly probable that the only motive present to the minds of young persons about to marry will for some time to come be the desire of pleasing themselves. A new school of morality may perhaps arise at some future day which will induce impetuous lovers to have some regard to the general interests of humanity; but, so far as our experience has gone, we should say that there was a very prevalent disposition on such occasions to allow humanity to shift for itself. Indirectly, of course, the same principle may be at work which has, according to Mr. Darwin's theory, evolved human beings out of tidal animals. If there are any prevalent tastes upon such matters, the type to which they correspond should gradually become more common, and push aside the less favoured races. And, from this point of view, it is an object of some interest to inquire whether the tastes of a given class are likely to promote a healthy play of what we may call social selection. Without extending our inquiry to the whole human family, it would be satisfactory, for example, to know that the upper classes of society are likely to improve as time goes on. Do the current opinions appear to be favourable to the growth of a superior generation, or do we appear to have culminated, and to be returning once more towards our cousins, the monkeys?

The first impression of anybody who looks round upon the circle of his acquaintances would probably be unfavourable. Nothing is more strongly marked than the perversity of the human race in this matter of marriage; of the ideal matches that we arrange for our friends very few ever come into being; and for the most part, however we may affect to offer smiling congratulations, we are generally conscious of a deep-seated dissatisfaction at the bottom of our hearts. It is true that the cynical observer may allege a plausible reason for this general sentiment. The opinion which everybody forms on such occasions is generally framed after the model of the hero of Locksley Hall. The marvel to him is how the young lady,

Having known him, could decline
On a range of narrower feelings, and a lower heart than

his. That is a never-ending and inexplicable puzzle. That so many women who have had the advantage of our acquaintance should put up with the prigs, idiots, and thoughtless dandies who manage to win their good graces, is a melancholy, though well-established, fact in human nature. Ladies look at the matter from their own point of view, and are unfeignedly surprised at the masculine want of tact and discrimination. The two views perhaps counterbalance each other; or else we should have to admit that it is generally the most inferior part of either sex which is selected to continue the race. Assuming, however, that this unpleasant phenomenon is probably of a subjective character, let us try to discover some more general principle. It is possible, for example, to fix upon the special characteristics which make celibacy or matrimony the most probable fate of any given person? If, in order to discover an answer to this question, we go to the most authentic source of information—we refer, of course, to popular novelists—we shall not find a very encouraging response. Such writers as Mr. Trollope or Miss Braddon tell us very plainly what is the ideal which most finds favour at different social levels. They do their best to devise the most attractive heroes and [illegible] we may presume from their success th[illegible] successful in describing the [illegible] tions; whose [illegible] his dress coat, and who, [illegible] fist with fearful force from his hip, and [illegible] antagonist as a butcher fells an ox. The frequency with which this person has made his appearance would indicate that feverish admiration for purely physical force the evil consequences of which have been delineated by Mr. Wilkie Collins in his recent antiathletic novel. But even the other type of hero, who is occasionally opposed to the modern gladiator, is apt to be remarkable for nothing so much as his curious insipidity. Sir Walter Scott, it is well known, could never make his hero anything but an ass; and the incapacity seems to have descended to his feebler successors. When a hero is not a well-dressed prizefighter with a taste for the Turf, he is generally a painfully good young man with a general proclivity towards holy words. The appearance of any gleam of intellect is generally a sign that its possessor will be the knave of the story, and will certainly be rejected by the admirable young lady with a fortune. In short, the two old types that have so long possessed the female heart are still predominant in all our ordinary fiction. The soldier or the clergyman, the fighting or the decorous personage, have their own way in the world, and by force or delicate persuasion push aside all the irregular outbursts of talent and passion. The corresponding peculiarity is equally conspicuous in the feminine ideals of the masculine novelists. Mr. Trollope's young ladies, for example, are admirably qualified to be called in feminine language "nice." They are pretty, engaging, caressing creatures, excellently calculated to flatter the prejudices of their lord and master; but they are not allowed to have vigorous intellects. The Amelias, in spite of our strong-minded ladies, get the better of the Becky Sharpes. Our favourites are admirably adapted now, as in the days of Shakspeare, to suckle fools and chronicle small beer; and adapted for little else. If the tendency were simply to eliminate the race of those generally described as the strong-minded, we could perhaps submit to the result with a tolerable amount of resignation, and not the less because we have some doubts whether strength of mind in any genuine sense is the quality really connoted by the popular epithet. But we confess that we have some prejudices in favour of intellect. Few novelists have the capacity for painting a woman of really fine intelligence, and for the most obvious of all reasons; but even George Eliot, whose powers in that direction are unmistakeable, has shown us in the *Mill on the Floss* what is the natural conquence of an excessive allowance of brains. Poor Maggie Tulliver goes down in the struggle, and her pretty empty-headed rivals have it all their own way.

Perhaps, indeed, the tendency we have described is merely a collateral result from the general love of modern writers for the respectabilities. Dulness and decorum get the best of it in modern novels because they are so highly prized in modern life; and even the muscular hero of sensational writers, though he appears to kick against the pricks, is at bottom a dunce and a stupid commonplace creature enough. Even his revolt against decency is not a revolt of an intellectual kind, but simply a preference for employing his energies in pursuits which require no expenditure of intellect. He is essentially a blockhead, who has a kind of dumb prejudice against everything that savours of intellectual movement, and is generally as orthodox, politically and theologically, as he is immoral in practice.

The result of our speculations so far would be that the new race of mankind will be a little more commonplace than its predecessors; but fortunately there are other agencies at work, which may be expected more or less to counteract this morbid taste for stupidity. Novels, being written in the hope of securing a large audience, necessarily flatter the prejudices of the most commonplace part of mankind, who of course love respectability more than they love any other conceivable virtue. But there is a minority, and there is no reason why it should not be an increasing minority, which has a rather higher ideal. After all, there is much truth in the saying that any man can marry any woman. Given a sufficient amount of determination on either side, and, in nine cases out of ten, the desired object may be generally attained. In other words, in spite of the superficial tendency to the commonplace, the native force of strong will is still the most important element of success in matrimonial and other enterprises. If it is true that a certain placid mediocrity has an advantage at starting, the people who are generally doomed to celibacy are generally those who do not quite know their own minds, or have not the desirable capacity for treading on other people's toes; and apparently it is more important to determine what peculiarities operate as a disqualification than what give the best chances of early popularity. If so, the vigour which ultimately commands success, even under modern social conditions, is the characteristic which has the best chance of gradually becoming more common. We have, however, merely thrown out a few scattered hints on a great subject. The Darwin of society has not as yet arisen, and, when he appears, he will find that a very vast and complicated problem lies before him.

BELGIC SOCIALISTS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 18.)

SOCIALISM in the Belgian capital has just come forward to the support of its French prototype. This is natural. Brussels is only a little Paris, reproducing nearly all its merits and all its vices on a smaller scale. On the occasion to which we are now referring the Belgian Democrats declared their principles with an emphasis and force that indicate conviction. At the recent meeting of Socialists, Citizen Pellering said that he looked back with delight to the good old times when "the Commune" was an assemblage of families living together in the most complete liberty, without soldiers or tribunals; this happy epoch was "twelve centuries ago." We shall not at all controvert the facts; it would be perilous to assert a negative, and to deny that twelve hundred years ago there were parts of the world without soldiers, judges, or police. But the eloquent citizen has not explained the condition of the "Communes" so fortunate as to have no personal disputes. The absence of goods may account for there being no civil litigation; but were there no quarrels between man and man—were there no human passions, no jealousies, no hate, no envy prompting to crime? If not, a history of those glorious localities in that golden age is much wanted as a guide for our footsteps to-day. The same orator announced that the property of the soil must become common property. So far, good; yet that principle alone will not do. When we all have our little plot of land taken from monopolising landlords, what can we do with it? We cannot dig with our hands, plough with our feet, or stay in our fields without a roof and walls. To make, therefore, the boon complete, spades, ploughs and other implements of the kind must also be made "common property;" likewise stones, bricks, and timber for our houses, and seeds for our first sowing. Still we should not be happy; for after we had planted and built we should have to wait until our corn grew, and therefore it would be needful to declare provisions "common property"—at all events, for the first year. And decency, to say nothing of health, would require that clothes should be decreed equally "common." If these things are not added to the original demand, we should have a poor unclothed animal—Plato's featherless biped—planted on his rood of ground, unable to dig, and starving on his stepmother Earth. We would therefore urge upon Citizen Pellering to develope his ideas with consistency and courage, and to "example us with thievery" in more departments of industry than one. Free soil for the millions is not enough, without freedom to take liberties with other kinds of property as well.

Another orator at the Brussels meeting contributed to the discussion a remark that has a great deal of novelty and force. Alluding to a well-known French writer on political economy, he spoke of "that miserable Léon Say, the infamous author of the execrable principle of the relations between supply and demand." Here we have history as well as politics. The original authors of many ideas are unknown. The person who, as Sancho Panza said, "invented sleep," is anonymous. Despite Charles Lamb's very creditable researches, the first discoverer of roast pork is concealed in the mists of antiquity. The first man who ate an oyster is not recorded in any chronicle. The first modern manager who discovered that actresses have legs, and who thereupon used them as a substitute for brains, has never been distinctly announced. But the Brussels philosopher puts his finger on the very man who originated "the relations between supply and demand." It is almost refreshing to think that so great a discovery should have been made in our own time; it gives us hope that principles as important may start up any day. Our only curiosity is to know how the world got on before M. Léon Say struck out the splendid idea. Was there neither supply nor demand, or did both exist independently, with no relations between them? In this ante-Léon-Say period was "demand" left quite by itself in unsatisfied isolation, while "supply," with noble voluntaryism, rushed in where it was not wanted? The orator citizen calls it, we see, an "execrable principle," and we should not like to differ from a gentleman—if he will permit us to call him so—who evidently knows more about it than we do; for in our previous ignorance we had supposed that the relations between supply and demand were older than M. Léon Say. But, when he talks of "an execrable principle," we are rather at a loss to know the exact object of his execration. Does he mean that "supply" is execrable, or "demand," or both, or the relations between them? If he means "supply," does he mean a "supply" of everything? Would he in consistency object to a supply of food when he was hungry? If he means demand, would he object to a great demand for his own services, or his own work? Or does he object to the "relations"? If men are in demand for a factory, is it "execrable" for anybody to promote a supply of labourers? But, while these Brussels Socialists were denouncing one execrable principle they ought to have gone on to condemn others equally abominable. Why did not some vigorous speaker object to the hateful law of arithmetic by which two and two make four; also to the infamous wretch who invented the relations between hunger and food? Further, there is a fine field for denunciation in the fact that most of the great schemes for the happiness of mankind are obstructed by the difficulties of overcoming, or, as the poet suggests, "annihilating," time and space—indeed, we might add matter. We are inclined to believe that nothing but accident caused those omissions; for some of the other ideas advanced were not wanting in courage. Citizen Arts stated that, of 10,000 people, 9,999 possess nothing, and are unfairly taken advantage of. Possession thus implies injustice; yet the difficulty is, that, if so, the distribution of property will only divide the sin. Now the few proprietors are criminals, and guilt is minimised by being concentrated; while, if all property is robbery, and the many become proprietors, we shall have many robbers instead of few—a consummation not devoutly to be wished. Indeed, another citizen went beyond this Proudhonian idea. According to him, property is not robbery alone, but is the root of all evil; for he stated that "all crimes are committed by and for proprietors." We can only believe half this assertion. We cannot deny that "proprietors" commit crimes, and therefore crimes are committed "by" them; but how "for" them? Who are the agents, and how are they paid? [illegible] there would be no offences against it. But the citizen, perhaps, means to assert that if property were held in common, and not individually, there would be no theft. Here he is wrong, as the experience of some London clubs unhappily shows. The spoons are the common property of all the members; but individual members have occasionally stolen them—thus in part plundering themselves.

Proudhon's celebrated paradox, "Property is robbery," has been re-echoed in Europe for many years by another cry, "Communism is robbery." Looking at the practice of many so-called Communists, it undoubtedly is: the confiscation of the property of any class or any man is robbery as sheer, as simple as any committed on the highway. But there are Communists in theory, many of them amiable and sincere men, who preach a Communism that, whether practicable or not, is as far apart from robbery as religion is from superstition. The Communism to which some men aspire is nothing but our own co-operation developed and enlarged. That involves no robbery of the rich, and simply aims at replacing the individual competition of modern society and modern trade by the concerted co-operation of all. There are a few English factories where all the shares are owned by the artisans therein; that is communism in production. There are shops where the seller and the purchaser are all united in one company; that is Communism applied to distribution. Some English examples go higher. Instead of allowing competition to regulate the trades of carrying letters and telegrams, the State—that is, the whole community—monopolises the two and makes large profits, the profits not going into the pockets of capitalists, but into the pockets of every taxpayer in the land. Some of the theoretical French Communists want to apply this principle of action by the whole community to all, or nearly all, departments of life: instead of confining it as we do to letters and telegrams, they propose that the State should be in future the only landlord, the only manufacturer, the only merchant, the only shopkeeper, the only employer of labour, and so on. That is an Utopia that may never be carried out in even the smallest country or town; but there are honourable Frenchmen who look forward to the realisation of such dreams, and who are as utterly opposed to the dishonest confiscation of the wealth already amassed by individuals as the severest political economist here. In Paris just now, Communism, interpreted by armed ruffians, is robbery; the socialist Utopia of some brilliant Frenchmen involves not plunder, but a thorough change in the future of all the industrial and commercial relations of life. That is all; enough, perhaps, as motive for twenty or thirty more revolutions, yet still not petty larceny nor breaking into banks. The worst of it is, that while the teachers are wrapped in their dreams of the future their disciples are simply Latter-day thieves.

A LADY, Miss Annie Macpherson, has taken up the duty of sending, or taking, a number of the little Arabs of London to Canada. She does all, the London papers say, in a spirit of faith, believing that the Divine guidance is with her, and that nothing will go wrong either with her or her charge. First she teaches the boys some of the first duties of farming, and then they are sent out. The experiment is hazardous, but it is most important, and it probably will succeed in far more cases than it will fail. One ought to be glad of it, if it is properly managed, for many reasons, and particularly because the lads are Cockneys, who are often supposed, foolishly, to be unfit for emigration. People say that the stamina is in the North. We do not know that. The "father of the city of Melbourne" went out a little, and almost friendless, Cockney lad. The Nile and Trafalgar were won in a great measure by the cheerful South of England sailors—the real man-of-war's-men, with their merry hearts and reckless spirits. We should hope a great deal for Cockney lads, if properly cared for, and looked to, till they found their feet out of the big Babel of London.—*Friend of India.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NIGHT WITH THE COMMUNISTS.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

IT is hardly a thing to boast of, but I happen to know them. A few years ago the entire happy family which makes raree-show for the world to-day might have been met in a public-house of the Latin quarter of Paris—such a one as Henri Murger photographs in his "Vie de Boheme," under the style and title of the Café Momus—a low-roofed, dirty hall, the rendezvous of the Reds was, with its rows of deal tables, its faded papering, stencilled with caricatures, and its severe ceiling dusky with deposits from the chronic reek of tobacco smoke. Though away from the whirl of great life it was always full; it had its own *clientele*, constant as thirsty men with small ready money mostly are to the establishments where they get large credit. Perhaps to the lay public it was simply the Brasserie Rhenane, and perhaps it was situated in the Rue St. Séverein: but mind, I do not undertake to point it out. In any case it was well known to the secret police—as well known as the Cafe du Cardinal; and well known to the students, as well known as the "Cochon Fidèle," or the "Academy" in the Rue St Jacques or the zinc counter of that priestess of Pomona, the Mére Moreau. The Medical School is near and the Law School and the School of Fine Arts; and the bulk of the aspiring young philosophers whose names are on the books of those institutions, but who never attend lectures, are partisans of revolution on the broad principle that whatever is, is wrong. They will learn better by-and-bye, when they grow older and take to themselves wives and have the fervid asperities of enthusiastic young manhood rounded off by contact with the hard experiences of life. But now they are boys and buoyant, choke-full of illusions, prepared to believe any lie told them of the powers that be, and to take upon trust all fine phrases of the "Regenerators of Society," the "Coming Men," who cast shadows of vapour from best Londres cigars before them, and leave behind substantial evidence that they have passed that way in the portemonnaies of their generous dupes. The students are welcome in the Brasserie Rhenane, especially at that interesting period when they have just touched their month's allowance, and they are here in numbers this evening. Those are art-students in one corner grouped round that burly Falstaffian personage with the broad brigandish hat and big voice, who swills mighty draughts of beer from a tankard of pewter and breathes clouds from a long pipe of vulgar clay, and laughs now and again till his great paunch heaves and his sides shake at some youthful quips. That is the painter of Ornans, Gustave Courbet, the same whose name will go down to posterity linked with the refusal, with a Diogenes' pride, to accept an imperial decoration, and with the proposition to demolish the Napoleon Column in the Place Vendome. Courbet is a genuine but a wild artist, and a wilder politician. He is *bon vivant*, therefore popular. Away there again—where the din of discussion from a whirlpool of voices is loudest—those are the medical students. That stout, low-sized man, in slovenly dress, with the jolly red face, who holds an open snuff-box in his hand, is Dr. Dupre, physician in ordinary to the venerable Raspail, and one of the first of living anatomists. He is as good-natured a being as ever wrote a line of sarcastic verse, as outrageous a bore as ever believed in the music of his own voice, and as harmless a theorist (when the hour for action arrives) as ever blew verbal fire and fury from his lips over a coffee-house table. The doctor is in form to-night; he has been denouncing that ass, Robespierre, for his folly in having considered a Supreme Being necessary and he may be induced presently to recite us his celebrated satire on the Bourse. But there is a noise at the door, and a press of roystering fellows darken the threshhold. A tall, broad-shouldered young man, with crisp black hair, fresh vulgar face, and short bull-neck, is good-humouredly dragging in a lanky creature, with eyes hid under a *pince-nez*, and long dishevelled locks. A shout of salutation arises from the younger members of the party. "Bravo Victor!" they cry to the captor, while a murmur of hilarious recognition greets "*Ce diable de Rigault*," his prisoner. The captor is Victor Salmon, alias Noir, who returns from Bullier's dancing-room with the nondescript, upon whom he has made a friendly seizure. "*Ecoutez mes enfants*," says Noir, in his strong voice, "he was put out of the garden of the Luxembourg awhile ago for howling like a dog when the band played 'Partant pour la Syrie,' and he gets into another row at the Closerie by calling *un Anglais a mouchard*." "*Eh bien*," stutters the prisoner, "if he wasn't a *mouchard* he wore a coat of fine cloth, and that is contrary to the immortal principles of Eighty-nine!" The room hurrahs. Noir chucks his companion on to a bench and addresses him, "Raoul, *tu es toujours saoûl*." One of the joyous band of medical students this Monsieur Raoul Rigault. He is pale, but not from overstudy. In fact, the only dissections he ever makes are those of lobsters; the only bones he "does" are, by chance, those of the castagnettes he has hired to "actualise" his disguise of dancing Gitana in an approaching carnival ball. The signs particular of Monsieur Raoul Rigault are—first, he is seldom in a condition to keep his equilibrium; second, he invariably knocks up against a *sergent de ville* when he loses it. This fifteenth day of April, 1871, Monsieur Raoul Rigault is Prefect of Police of the Department of the Seine, is responsible for the safety of the city, and is guardian of its morals! Noir is no more; the tomb shuts him out from criticism; he is introduced here but that the fact might be recorded that he likewise was a Communist, and, indeed, was on the point of starting a paper, to be called *La Commune*, as soon as he could find the requisite capital, when untimely death arrested the project. Rigault is not without ability, murmurs a young Irishman at my side, but he is "awfully lazy; I prompted him when he last went up for examination in the school." To the inquiry how he lives, the answer is, "on his father." This to-be-pitied father resides at Batignolles, had been a clerk in the War Office at one time, subsequently became a sous-prefect under the Second Republic, but had to resign the position on account of his political opinions, which were too decidedly Republican.

A new arrival. Bah! Only that original Georges Cavalier. Everybody laughs as the angular form of Pipe-en-Bois cuts the horizon, everybody knows him and he knows everybody, and there is much hand-shaking before he modestly subsides into a seat and [illegible] long nose, with an æsthetic [illegible] hock of foaming Strasbourg. Pipe-en-Bois has [illegible] that queer [illegible] Polytechnic [illegible] A handsome well-made youth, with [illegible] martial cloak of the Polytechnic School [illegible] gathered over his left shoulder. He salutes [illegible], bows to the company, doffs his mantle and unslings his rapier, and as he [illegible] hat reveals an intellectual countenance, bold and frank, under a mass of rich dark-brown hair. His complexion has caught and retained the [illegible] of southern suns. That is Henri; neither *garcon de* [illegible] out of the place nor historical painter without orders, but first mathematical prizeman of the Empire, and son of a respectable family in the Bas-Pyrenées. There is a fine career before him, with his promising abilities, but he has fallen in with a sad lot, and up in the school, when it is found that he frequents this society, a black mark is likely to be placed opposite his name in the roll. There, take that uncouth individual beside him who keeps his Rubens hat ostentatiously stuck on his head; that is Combat, a native of Chambéry, a swashbuckling Garibaldian and an eminent consumer of malt liquors, no safe guide to the stranger in Paris. Combat writes as well fights; he has produced a tolerably graphic sketch of the Mentana campaign, and acted as Madrid correspondent of the *Marseillaise*, but he had to come to Paris to draw his salary; the paper could not afford to pay people who could not afford to dun it on the spot; and now that he has drawn his salary he is hastening to spend it. The Irishman whispers me that Combat was, or pretends he was, implicated in conspiracies elsewhere than in Italy—may be in England. It was there, presumably, he acquired the qualifications which fit him for the office of Director General of Telegraphs. How grave and sober that small man with the saturnine face! You would never take him for what he is, the most accomplished master of fence in France and Navarre. His muscles are knit of iron, but elastic as whalebone; his wrist is Damascus steel. Put an unbuttoned foil in his hand and that lithe, nervous frame so sedate in repose, grows instinct with life. Nobody meddles lightly with Lullier, for he is an edged tool. Had been an officer in the navy, had to leave the service, hates the Empire since, and loses no opportunity of twitting those who speak in its favour. He has been "out" at least half a dozen times, and has killed his man more than once, as a natural consequence of which a challenge is rarely sent to Lullier, and never refused by him. He called out Paul de Cassagnac, but Paul, so ready with the blade, did not choose to draw it that time; he went further and grossly insulted Paul, but Paul pocketed the insult. I think the man is mad. Of a different type is that seedily-garbed, sallow, round-shouldered entity that now shuffles in; there can be no mistaking him; he is the *littérateur* out-at-elbows; he has all the distinctive marks of the tribe, the shiny hat, familiar with many a *coup de fer*, the ill-fitting paletot with its colour revived by logwood, the waistcoat, buttoned to the throat to compensate for the shirt that is not, the boots down at heels, and the general aspect of neglect. Temperate in habit of body is Longuet, but not in habit of mind. He has just that "little knowledge" of political economy which is such a dangerous thing; he has brooded over his few favourite books until his mind, preying on itself, has been destroyed by thought. But he is in advance of his age; he is glad to be able to earn a couple of francs on *Le Petit Journal* by a providential suicide with sentimental circumstances; and never, in his most vicious nightmare, does he dream that a day will come when he may be directing the official journal of the nation, and inculcating the virtue of assassinating princes!

These are but secondary figures in the picture. Comes one which is larger. A man, vigorous of form and that which form contains, who has the faculty of impressing himself on others and making them his instruments. Above the middle height, strongly built, though somewhat rounded and stooped, with an upper face that is admirable from its high, broad forehead, piercing eyes, and spirited nostrils; but an under that is utterly bad, an ugly mouth with lips that curl outward under a shoe-brush, short moustache of iron grey, like a dog's, and a chin and lower jaw that would not look out of place in the likeness of a ticket-of-leave man who has received penal servitude as the reward for his good qualities as garrotter. Such was the man who entered latest into the Brasserie Rhenane before I quitted it, and who is the last and central figure in this sketch. "Who is he?" I asked my Irish acquaintance. (I fear that Irish friend left his country because of some little difference with the constituted authorities on the question of how Ireland could best be governed; but they were Whigs and he was young, and that will repair itself.) "He," answered my Hibernian, "is Cluseret." "And who, pray, is Cluseret?" I asked again. "Ah! I see, you have not read the London papers lately. Scotland-yard knows Cluseret, and I know him. He owes me one hundred francs." I was not surprised at the latter admission; those Reds are quite capable of borrowing a five pound note from the first comer, and quite capable of forgetting to repay it. But I was anxious to ascertain what Scotland-yard had to do with Cluseret. "This, simply," said my informant. "He was the commander in chief designate of the Fenian insurrection in Ireland, which never came off. He escaped arrest because he had the prudence never to trust his four bones on Irish soil, not like unhappy Fariola, who was caught and sent to prison, and let out like a vagrant to enjoy liberty in bare feet on the snow-covered streets of Dublin." I was interested by the information the Irishman gave me of this man, and pressed him for more. These, as far as I can recollect, were his words after:—"Cluseret is of Spanish family, settled in La Gironde, I think, for a century and a half. When I knew him first, in 1866, he had a brother in a high position in the administration of the finances, whom he used to visit at his place in Normandy when he was 'hard up.' Indeed, I believe that when not engaged in some paying revolutionary scheme the general was almost entirely dependent upon his brother for support. Of his career in the French army I do not know anything, except that he served in the Crimea and in Algeria up to the rank of captain, and that he obtained the rare distinction for a soldier of that rank of the rosette of officer of the Legion of Honour. He told me himself that he left the French army with the purpose of devoting his life to *la revolution* when he was convinced that he had learned all of the art of war which he could learn in it. He went with Garibaldi to Marsala, as of course you know. A person who served with him in Sicily, and who was no great friend of his, told me that Cluseret was everywhere conspicuous for bravery, and on one occasion charged a whole army at the head of fifty men. After the annexation of the two Sicilies he obtained the rank of colonel in the regular Italian army. He abandoned this position as soon as the American civil war broke out, and proceeded to the United States. In 1861 he was appointed colonel on M'Clellan's staff. During the course of the campaign of the following year he rose to the grade of brigadier general. In 1863, after M'Clellan's removal, he quarrelled with the War Office because it would not adopt a plan which he held to be the only feasible one for subjugating the South. After this he was engaged, I have heard, but he never spoke of the matter himself, on the military committee of Juarists in New York, and in writing for some Franco-American papers. In January 1866 he came over to Europe, commissioned by the State Government of New York to examine the militia organizations of the old world, and report on them for the benefit of the American system. At any rate, he visited several English arsenals and camps, among others Woolwich and Aldershot, in pursuance of his mission; I do not know whether he ever sent the report, but he did not leave for America until compelled to do so in 1870 by the Imperial Government, which found an excuse for his expulsion in the fact that he had served in a foreign army while a French subject. He is a very fluent speaker and writer—writes French with a great deal of elegance when he likes to take trouble, which is very seldom. He generally composes as fast as he can put pen to paper, and that is fast enough, considering that he scarcely puts down more letters of a word than serve to make it recognisable by persons accustomed to his penmanship. He is a very clear thinker—is, of course, a free one—but believes in the immortality of the soul. He has a fearfully violent temper. This betrayed itself very early in his career. When yet a *collegien* he stabbed a man who interfered with one of his love affairs, and had to be on his keeping until it was found out that the wound he had given was not fatal. Jules Richard, of the *Figaro*, said of his literary merit 'Il ecrivassait facilement dans un style qui réssentait d'un long sejour á l'étranger.'"

This, then, was the man Pat had delegated to direct his insurrection against the British Crown—his blind attempt to beat down the rock of Gibraltar with bare fists. Poor Pat, I pity him, for there are noble and endearing points in his character. Cluseret was the last Communist I saw. I did not wish to see more. A doubly dangerous one he, for I noticed that the man drank but beer or claret, never touched alcoholic liquor, and could drink a quantity that would put an honester man sprawling on the carpet and embracing the claws of the table. I began by saying it was hardly a thing to boast of to have known some of the Communists. My apology in closing my recollections of a night with them is, that from the character of the Communists, judgment may be formed of the Commune.

OCCASIONAL NOTES

(FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE," APRIL 21.)

CITIZEN DOMBROWSKI.

An ex-aide-de-camp of Prince Poniatowski throws considerable doubt on the glowing panegyric passed in the *Official Journal* the other day on the services rendered by citizen Dombrowski, lately elevated, without election, to the command of the National Guard. According to the Prince's aide-de-camp Dombrowski was formerly an officer in the Russian army, and never was chosen, as asserted, for leader of the Polish insurrection. He never held his own for three months [illegible] Russian army at the epoch in question, as he [illegible] imprisonment as a Socialist. If Dombrowski [illegible] the Caucasus it was not in behalf of [illegible] in the ranks of the Russian army. "Among the Polish [illegible] here," adds the aide-de-camp, "Dombrowski [illegible] an unenviable notoriety in consequence of his [illegible] complicity in the affair of the forged Russian [illegible] Altogether, the new chief of the National [illegible] a man of dubious reputation in private.

A GOOD ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

[illegible] of the neatest rejoinders in the Döllinger question [illegible] a recent number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. It [illegible] that among other agreeable messages sent to Dr. Döllinger by archiepiscopal authority there was also this: "Whether he did not think himself that his notorious declaration against the Infallibility had *ipso facto* carried excommunication with it?" The *Allgemeine Zeitung* thereupon takes the liberty of asking the Archbishop, "Whether he did not think that he, in his own person, had for some time past lain *ipso facto* under the ban of excommunication himself?" He had, at the end of last year, voted in the first Chamber with the majority for the treaties with the North German Confederation. By those treaties a Protestant prince is placed at the head of Germany and endowed with the most extensive powers. This, however, involves, according to Papal law, the crime of "favouring heretics," in punishment of which the bull "Cum ex apostolatus officio" decrees "for all times" the excommunication *ipso facto*. But this is not all. By this same bull the Archbishop has also made himself liable to "infamy, incapacity of making a will, loss of all his property in favour of him who first possesses himself of it," and a variety of other amenities for which his Eminence is probably little prepared at this moment.

WHAT FRANCE PAYS FOR GERMAN TROOPS.

The German papers publish the text of an additional Convention concluded at Ferrières on the 11th ult. between M. Jules Favre and Counts Stosch and Engelhardt, which will give some idea of the enormous charges France will have to bear during the prolonged occupation of French territory by the German troops in consequence of the conflict between the Versailles Government and the Communists. According to this Convention the German military administration undertakes to provide rations for the German armies in France until the 31st of December, 1871, and France will have to pay for these rations at the rate of 1f. 75c. per ration of provisions, and of 2f. 50c. (to be reduced to 2f. 25c. after the 1st of October) for each forage ration. The provision ration is to consist of three-quarters of a pound (French) of fresh or salt meat, 3½ oz. of rice or grit, 7½ oz. of peas or meal or 3 lbs. of pearl-barley, ½ oz. of salt, ⅜ oz. of coffee, 1-48th of a litre of brandy or ½ litre of wine, and 5 cigars. 500,000 provision rations and 150,000 forage rations are to be paid for daily from the 3rd of March until the conclusion of peace and the payment of the first half-milliard of the indemnity, when the number of rations to be paid for will be diminished weekly by one-fourth of the difference between 500,000 and 150,000 provision rations and 150,000 and 50,000 forage rations. Similar diminutions are to take place on the payment of each half-milliard of the indemnity, and the Convention is to be renewed yearly until the German troops are entirely withdrawn.

MORMONS AND METHODISTS.

WHATEVER may have been the errors of judgment of Brigham Young, it is impossible not to feel some pity for him at present. According to the latest news from America, the Rev. Messrs. M'Donald of Boston, Boole of New York, and Inskip of Baltimore are about to start for a missionary tour across the Plains, taking with them a big tent capable of holding 4,000 persons. After attending to the regeneration of California, the reverend gentlemen intend to move homeward viâ Salt Lake, where they will set up their huge tabernacle and hold a camp meeting under Brigham Young's very nose. It is said that a great many Mormons were formerly Methodists, and are home-sick for the old fold. It would be difficult to conceive any position more painful than that of the Mormons when their domestic tranquility is thus invaded by three earnest Methodist preachers with a large tent. One wife would be difficult to manage under such circumstances, and it is fearful to think of the commotion that will be caused among a hundred. There is, however, this hope for Brigham Young and his followers: if Messrs. M'Donald, Boole, and Inskip defer their expedition to the Salt Lake until they have regenerated California, it is probable that their visit to the Mormonites will not be "a thing of to-morrow," and there is no immediate danger to be anticipated; but the state of affairs is sufficiently serious to cause no small uneasiness in polygamical circles. In the meantime, our own prospects are not pleasant, for the *New York Tribune* announces that a certain Mrs. Klebert, described as the "Western Sybil," has in a trance state predicted—1, A wet spring; 2, A hot, dry summer; 3, A dreadful epidemic, of a new and horrible type; 4, A fresh and bloody European war. However, with the Metropolis Asylums Board and Mr. Cardwell at our elbow, we may laugh Mrs. Klebert's prediction to scorn.

AN AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

It is gratifying to observe the progress which European civilisation is making in Africa. The last advices from New Calabar show that the inhabitants of that spot thoroughly appreciate the good example which has been set them by their European neighbours, and are except in a few unimportant particulars closely modelling their proceedings on those of the most civilized countries of this quarter of the globe. For some time past, we are told, the New Calabar men have been secretly preparing their forces for a raid into the Ekreeka country, partly as a demonstration of their strength, and partly to see whether the Bonny men would stand forward as the protectors of the Ekreekas which they are bound to do by treaty. The Bonny men, we are glad to see, have followed substantially, at least, the latest European precedent. They did not come forward in defence of the Ekreekas. They have not yet learned to appreciate the refinement of a "conference with no foregone conclusion;" but this will no doubt come in time. The New Calabar men accordingly had the Ekreekas to themselves, and proceeded to attack them in a thoroughly civilized fashion. They opened fire on their town with canoe guns, and bombarded it for some hours. The slaughter in the crowded town must have been very great, as every shot told, and, as the Calabar men's guns were of heavier calibre than those of the Ekreekas, their fire was most effective at a range that was quite out of the power of the Ekreeka guns. The Calabar men, being satisfied with the damage they had done to the Ekreekas (and in the absence of evidence we have no right to assume that the damage was less than would have satisfied a civilized European), drew off their canoes and returned to New Calabar town. At this point, one of those little divergences from European practices we have hinted at took place. "Sixteen of the prisoners were at once slaughtered and portioned out like so much beef or mutton to the principal families of the town for the purpose of being cooked and eaten."

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

Our correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 12th instant—"The news of the day is the impending retirement of Prince Gortchakoff, who has just received from the Emperor the highest honour awarded by a Russian Sovereign to a subject—the title of highness, granted at the climax of their fame to Mentchikoff, Souvaroff, and Paskievitch. The Prince's health will no longer permit him to discharge the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which promise to be especially arduous now that Russia has entered on a new phase of her Eastern policy; but he will continue, as Chancellor of the Empire, to exercise a sort of general supervision over the Ministry. There is, of course, much speculation as to his successor; but the choice seems practically to lie between Baron Brunoff, the Ambassador in London, and General Ignatieff, the Ambassador at Constantinople. The former is supposed to represent a policy of peace, and the latter of war. It is pretty certain, however, that the new Foreign Minister, whoever he may be, will not precipitate matters just yet, as neither the Emperor nor Prince Gortchakoff is disposed to inaugurate a warlike policy. The cue in official circles at present is to profess extreme friendliness for Prussia, and to discourage all Panslavist tendencies. The chief Russian papers, including even such ultra-national ones as the *Moscow Gazette*, now declare that Panslavism is a dream, and that if the Slavonic races of Austria and Turkey were to attempt to free themselves from the yoke of the foreigner it would not be the duty of Russia to help them. What the Government thinks of Panslavism was pretty plainly expressed by two high officials the other day in a conversation with the President of the Slavonic Committee. The latter having described some of the measures taken by the Committee for spreading Panslavist ideas among the Czechs and other Slavonic peoples, one of the officials said: 'Jeune homme, laissez cela: les Slaves ne sont ni de don goût, ni en bonne odeur.' The other added that the Czechs are now all Germanized, and that it would be both useless and dangerous to attempt to bring them under Russian influence."

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

In the House of Commons on Monday Sir H. Storks gave some interesting information both as to our own ambulance service and recent military experience on the subject. A Committee was appointed by the War Office to investigate the question, and make some calculations as to the proportion of men likely to require removal from the field of battle. The percentage of wounded men varies considerably, according to the nature of the fighting. At Konnigrätz 4·90 per cent of the whole force of the Prussians were wounded, and 9·28 of Austrians engaged. At Magenta the French had 6·7 per cent. wounded and the Austrians 7·05. On the other hand, the casualties are often on a much more serious scale. At Waterloo the British force had 17·76 per cent. wounded, and during the civil war in the United States 12·51 per cent. of the Federals were wounded at Shiloh, 18·52 at Chikamauga, 11·68 at Gettysburg, and 19·20 at Wilderness. On the Confederate side the reported casualties were much higher, but the Committee remark that neither the numbers engaged nor those wounded were ascertained correctly. The casualties in the battle, round Metz in August, were on a similarly high scale. The mean of these figures gives 15·70 per cent. of the strength, and the Committee fixes 16 per cent. as the lowest percentage of wounded for whom provision should be made. Half of this number could probably make their way to the nearest dressing place on foot, leaving 8 per cent. to be removed from the field on stretchers and waggons, and subsequently carried to the nearest field hospitals. The Committee further estimated that this may require each waggon to travel a distance of five miles to the rear, and that it can make two trips a day, or twenty miles in all, even over indifferent roads. A waggon can carry six men each trip, or twelve men a day. Such being the basis of calculations, the intention of the War Office is to have a hospital corps for service during peace, and a war corps to tend the wounded after an action. The Army Hospital Corps (at present in two parts) will be reorganized as a single body, for the purpose of training men at the hospitals to attend to the sick and wounded. After allowing for foreign garrisons, it is estimated that about 850 men of this corps will be available in this country.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WANTED, a TONGA or BAREILLY CART, for SINGLE or PAIR, easy and in thorough order.—Apply to LIEUT.-COLONEL FORLONG, Mount Aboo.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

LEA, and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

HOCKIN'S
PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being PERFECTLY TASTELESS, in the ease with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by DAMP OR ANY CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cit and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	„
3	do.	1/10 5/8	„
2	do.	1/10 1/2	„
1	do.	1/10 7/16	„
On demand		1/10 3/8	„
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/4	„

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constitutes without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS. For List, Prices, and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Woo Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

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Solicitor:
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AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...T. Bailey, Esq.
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Madras	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
	and
Bombay	...W. NICOL & Co.

April 1871.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Coast Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelling Pillows, large and small	[illegible]	[illegible]

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.
SHIRTS.
FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Best—French printed Cambric Collars attached	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best Quality made	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk	[illegible]	[illegible]

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.
BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Mixed Colours	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine, Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balbriggan, "Real"	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENT'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.
Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

	Cash.	Credit.
Plain Colours	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Cash.	Credit.
Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Bathing Drawers	[illegible]	[illegible]

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.
BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
With Tie attached: West End	6 8	7 8
With Tie attached: Dux	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	[illegible]
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	[illegible]
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	[illegible]
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	[illegible]
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	[illegible]
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	[illegible]
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	[illegible]
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	[illegible]
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	[illegible]
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	[illegible]
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	[illegible]
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	[illegible]
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	[illegible]
Flannel Sleeping Suits	[illegible]
Indian Sleeping Suits	[illegible]

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	[illegible]
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	[illegible]
Flannel Shirts	[illegible]
Indian Shirts	[illegible]
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	[illegible]
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape	[illegible]
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Bombay, 20th April 1871.

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